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JOURNAL
OF THE
STRAITS BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society

For List of Malay Plant Names See p. 31.

JULY, 1897.

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The Society is still in possession of a considerable stock of the back numbers of its Journal.

Members can be supplied with them at the rate of fifty cents a number to complete their sets. Application should be made to the Honorary Secretary.

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RULES

OF THE

STRAITS ASIATIC SOCIETY.

I.—Name and Objects.

1.—The name of the Society shall be "THE STRAITS ASIATIC SOCIETY."

2.—The objects of the Society shall be—

a. The investigation of subjects connected with the Straits of Malacca and the neighbouring Countries.

b. The publication of papers in a Journal.

c. The formation of a Library of books bearing on the objects of the Society.

II.—Membership.

3.—Members shall be classed as Ordinary and Honorary.

4.—Ordinary Members shall pay an annual subscription of $5, payable in advance on the 1st January of each year. Members shall be allowed to compound for life membership of the Society on payment of $50.

5.—Honorary Members shall pay no subscription.

6.—On or about the 30th June of every year, the Honorary Treasurer shall prepare a list of those Members whose subscriptions for the current year remain unpaid, and such persons shall be deemed to have resigned their Membership. But the operation of this rule, in any particular case, may be suspended by a vote of the Council of the Society. No member shall receive a copy of the Journal or other publications of the Society until his subscription for the current year has been paid.

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7.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by one and seconded by another member of the Society, and if agreed to by a majority of the Council shall be deemed to be duly elected.

8.—Honorary Members must be proposed for election by the Council at a general meeting of the Society.

III.—Officers.

9.—The Officers of the Society shall be:—

A President;
Two Vice-Presidents, one of whom shall be selected from amongst the members resident in Penang;
An Honorary Secretary and Librarian;
An Honorary Treasurer; and
Five Councillors.

These Officers shall hold office until their successors are chosen.

10.—Vacancies in the above offices shall be filled for the current year by a vote of the remaining Officers.

IV.—Council.

11.—The Council of the Society shall be composed of the Officers for the current year, and its duties shall be:—

a. To administer the affairs, property and trusts of the Society.
b. To elect ordinary members and recommend Honorary members for election by the Society.
c. To decide on the eligibility of papers to be read before general meetings.
d. To select papers for publication in the Journal, and to supervise the printing and distribution of the said Journal.
e. To select and purchase books for the Library.
f. To accept or decline donations on behalf of the Society.
g. To present to the Annual Meeting at the expiration of their term of office a Report of the proceedings and condition of the Society

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12.—The Council shall meet for the transaction of business once a month, or oftener if necessary. At Council meetings, three Officers shall constitute a quorum.

13.—The Council shall have authority, subject to confirmation by a general meeting, to make and enforce such by-laws and regulations for the proper conduct of the Society's affairs as may, from time to time, be expedient.

V.—Meetings.

14.—The Annual General Meeting shall be held in January of each year.

15.—General Meetings shall be held, when practicable, once in every month, and oftener if expedient, at such hour as the Council may appoint.

16.—At Ordinary General Meetings of the Society seven and at the Annual General Meeting eleven members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

17.—At all Meetings, the Chairman shall, in case of an equality of votes, be entitled to a casting vote in addition to his own.

18.—At the Annual General Meeting, the Council shall present a Report for the preceding year, and the Treasurer shall render an account of the financial condition of the Society. Officers for the current year shall also be chosen.

19.—The work of Ordinary General Meetings shall be the transaction of routine business, the reading of papers approved by the Council, and the discussion of topics connected with the general objects of the Society.

20.—Notice of the subjects intended to be introduced for discussion by any member of the Society should be handed in to the Secretary before the Meeting.

Visitors may be admitted to the Meetings of the Society. but no one who is not a member shall be allowed to address the Meeting, except by invitation or permission of the Chairman.

VI.—Publications of the Society.

21.—A Journal shall be published, when practicable, every six months, under the supervision of the Council. It shall comprise a selection of the papers read before the Society, the

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Report of the Council and Treasurer, and such other matter as the Council may deem it expedient to publish.

22.—Every member of the Society shall be entitled to one copy of the Journal, deliverable at the place of the publication. The Council shall have power to present copies to other Societies and to distinguished individuals, and the remaining copies shall be sold at such prices as the Council shall, from time to time, direct.

23.—Twenty-four copies of each paper published in the Journal shall be placed at the disposal of the Author.

24.—The Council shall have power to sanction the publication, in a separate form, of papers or documents laid before the Society, if in their opinion practicable and expedient.

VII.—Popular Lectures.

23.—Occasional Popular Lectures upon literary or scientific subjects may be delivered, under the sanction of the Council on evenings other than those appointed for General Meetings of the Society.

VIII.—Amendments.

26.—Amendments to these Rules must be proposed in writing to the Council, who shall, after notice given, lay them before a General Meeting of the Society. A Committee of Resident Members shall thereupon be appointed, in conjunction with the Council, to report on the proposed Amendments to the General Meeting next ensuing, when a decision may be taken, provided that any amendment to the Rules which is to be proposed by such Committee to the General meeting shall be stated in the notice summoning the meeting.

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THE
STRAITS BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society

PATRON.

H. E. Sir. Charles B. H. Mitchell, G. C. M. G.

COUNCIL FOR 1896.

The Right Revd. Bishop G. F. HOSE—*President.*

The Hon'ble W. R. COLLYER,—*Vice-President for Singapore.*

The Hon'ble D. LOGAN,—*Vice-President for Penang.*

H. N. RIDLEY, Esq.—*Honorary Secretary.*

J. O. ANTHONISZ, Esq.—*Honorary Treasurer.*

H. H. ESCHKE, Esq.
The Hon'ble W. J. NAPIER, Esq.
R. N. BLAND, Esq.
Dr. R. HANITSCH.
The Rev. W. G. SHELLABEAR,
} *Councillors.*

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LIST OF MEMBERS.

FOR

1897.

ANTHONISZ, J. O., B.A.	Singapore.
BAMPFYLDE, C. A.	Kuching, Sarawak.
BARNES, W. D.	Kinta, Perak.
BARTLETT, E. A.	Sarawak.
BELFIELD, F.	Selangor.
BERRINGTON, A. T. D.	Taiping, Perak.
BICKNELL, W. A.	Audit Department, Penang.
BIRCH, J. K.	Penang.
BLAGDEN, C. O., M. A., (Life Member)	England.
BLAND, R. N.	Province Wellesley.
BOTT, Dr. W. N.	Singapore.
BRADDON, Dr. W. L.	Seremban, N. Sembilan.
BRANDT, D.	Stanmore, Singapore.
BROWN, The Hon. Dr. W. C.	Penang.
BRYANT, A. T.	Penang.
BRYDGES, E. H., M.A.	Singapore.
BUCKLEY, C. B.	Orchard Road, Singapore.
CAMPBELL, A.	Kuala Kangsa, Perak.
CAMUS, M. de	Singapore.
CLIFFORD, H. C.	The Residency, Pekan, Pahang.
COLLYER, The Hon'ble W. R.	Singapore.
CONLAY, W.	Perak.
DANE, Dr. R.	Province Wellesley.

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DENT, SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G.	11 Old Broad St., London, E. C.
DEW, A. T.	Matang, Perak.
DUNKERLEY, Rev. W. H., M.A.	Malacca.
DUNLOP, C.	Powell & Co., Singapore.
DUNN, J. R.	S. S. *Hye Leong*, Singapore.
EGERTON, WALTER	Singapore.
ESCHKE, H. H.	German Consulate, Singapore.
EVERETT, A. HART	Labuan.
EVERETT, H. H.	Sarawak.
FIELDING, J.	Scotland.
FORT, H.	Singapore.
FREER, Dr. G. D.	Malacca.
GENTLE, ALEX.	England.
GERINI, Capt. G. S.	Siam.
GRAHAM, JAMES	Glasgow, Scotland.
GROOM, S. R.	Malacca.
HAFFENDEN, JOHN	Singapore.
HAINES, F. W.	British North Borneo.
HALE, A.	Tampin, N. Sembilan.
HAMILTON, J. R.	Matang, Perak.
HANITSCH, Dr. R.	Singapore.
HARE, G. T.	Selangor.
HAUGHTON, H. T.	Singapore.
HAVILAND, Dr.	England.
HAWES, M. A.	Selangor.
HERVEY, D. F. A., C.M.G. (Hon. Member)	Buckhold Hill, Pangbourne, Berks.
HILL, The Hon. E. C.	Singapore.
HOSE, The Rt. Rev. Bishop G. F., M.A., D.D. (Hon. Member)	Singapore.
HOSE, C.	Baram, Sarawak.
HOYNCK VAN PAPENDRECHT P. C.	Singapore.
HUDSON, H. H.	Penang.
HULLETT, R. W., M.A., F.L.S.	Singapore.
IBRAHIM BIN ABDULLAH, DATO' DALAM	Johor Baharu.
JEFFREY, S.	Singapore.
JOAQUIM, J. P. F.R.G.S.	Singapore.

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JOHNSTON, L. A. M.	Singapore.
KEGAN, PAUL, TRENCH,	Trübner & Co., London.
KNIGHT, ARTHUR	Singapore.
KOE, R.	Kwala Pilah.
KYNNERSLEY, The Hon. C.W.S.	Singapore.
LAWES, Revd. W. G. (Hon. Member)	Port Moresby, New Guinea.
LEASK, Dr. J. T.	Penang.
LEMON, A. H.	Alor Gajah, Malacca
LEWIS, J. E. A., B.A.	Government Printing Office, Sarawak.
LITTLE, R. M.	British North Borneo.
LOGAN, The Hon'ble D.	Penang.
LUERING, Revd. Dr. H. L. E.	Singapore.
MACHADO, A. D.	Maliwun, Burmah.
MACLAREN, J. W. B.	Singapore.
MAXWELL, Sir. W. E., K.C.M.G. (Hon. Mem.)	Government House, Accra, Gold Coast, Africa.
MCKILLOP, J., F.C.S.	England.
MELDRUM, DATO J.	Johor.
MEREWETHER, E. M.	Malacca.
MICHELL, W. C., B.A.	Dindings
MILLER, JAMES	Singapore.
MOORE, Revd. D. D.	China.
MUNSON, Revd. R. W.	America.
NANSON, W., B.A., F.S.G.	Singapore.
NAPIER, The Hon'ble W. J., M.A. B.C.L.	Paterson Road, Singapore.
NORONHA, H. L.	Singapore.
ORMSBY, G.	Labuan.
O'SULLIVAN, A. W. S., B.A.	Singapore.
OWEN, F. E.	Kuala Pahang.
PARR, C. W. C.	Negri Sembilan,
PERHAM, The Ven'ble Archdeacon (Hon. Member.)	Singapore.
RICKETT, C. B.	Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Foochow.
RIDLEY, H. N., M.A., F.L.S.	Botanic Gardens, Singapore.
ROBERTS, W. B.	Ulu Pahang.

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RODGER, J. P.	The Residency, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
ROSTADOS, E.	Singapore.
ROWLAND, W. R.	Rembau.
SARAWAK, H. H. The RAJA of, G.C.M.G. (Honorary Member.)	Kuching, Sarawak.
SARAWAK, H. H. The Ranee of	Sarawak.
SATOW, SIR E. M., K.C.M.G. (Honorary Member.)	Tokyo, Japan.
SAUNDERS, C. J.	Penang.
SCHAALJE, M.	Medan, Deli.
SCOTT, Dr. DUNCAN.	England.
SEAH LIANG SEAH.	Chop "Chin Hin," Singapore.
SEAH SONG SEAH.	Chop "Chin Hin," Singapore.
SHELFORD, The Hon'ble T., C.M.G.	Broadfields, Paterson Road, Singapore.
SHELFORD, W. H.	Singapore.
SHELLABEAR, Revd. W. G.	Singapore.
SKEAT, W. W.	Kuala Langat, Selangor.
SKINNER, A. M., C.M.G	England.
SMITH, SIR CECIL C. G.C.M.G. (Honorary Member.)	England.
SOHST, Theo.	Singapore.
ST. CLAIR, W. G.	Singapore.
STRINGER, C.—	Singapore.
SWETTENHAM, The Hon'ble J. A., C.M.G.	England.
SYERS, H. C.	Perak.
TALBOT, A. P.	Malacca.
THOMAS, O. V.	England.
VAN BENNINGEN VAN HELSDINGEN, Dr. R.	Sindanglaia, Deli.
VERMONT, The Hon'ble J.M.B.	Penang.
WALKER, Lt.-Col. R. S. F., C.M.G.	Perak.
WATKINS, A. J. M.	Selangor.
WILKINSON, R. J.	Singapore.

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WISE, D. H.	Singapore.
WRAY, L. JR.	Perak Museum, Perak.

Members are requested to inform the Secretary of any change of address or decease of members, in order that the list may be as complete as possible.

All communications concerning the publications of the Society should be addressed to the Secretary: all subscriptions to the Treasurer.

Members may have, on application, forms authorising their Bankers or Agents to pay their subscriptions to the Society regularly each year.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

STRAITS BRANCH

OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,

HELD AT THE

RAFFLES MUSEUM, SINGAPORE.

ON

FRIDAY, 31*st* *JANUARY* 1896.

——:——

PRESENT:

The Right Revd. The BISHOP OF SINGAPORE *President*; the Hon'ble W. R. COLLYER, H. H. ESCHKE, ESQ., Dr. W. N. BOTT, J. O. ANTHONISZ, Esq., G. T. HARE, Esq., R. J. WILKINSON, Esq., H. N. RIDLEY, Esq., the Rev. W. G. SHELLABEAR, the Rev. G. M. REITH, C. O. BLAGDEN, Esq., C. J. SAUNDERS, Esq., H. L. NORONHA, Esq., Dr. R. HANITSCH and E. ROSTADO, Esq.

The Minutes of the last General Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Annual Report of the Council was read and adopted; and the Honorary Treasurer's accounts were passed.

The Meeting then proceeded to the election of a Council and officers for the ensuing year and the following were elected:—

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President.—The Right Rev. the BISHOP OF SINGAPORE.

Vice President—Singapore, The Hon'ble W. R. COLLYER;

Penang, DANIEL LOGAN, Esq.

Honorary Secretary.—C. O. BLAGDEN, Esq.

Honorary Treasurer.—J. O. ANTHONISZ, Esq.

Councillors.
- G. T. HARE, Esq.,
- R. J. WILKINSON, Esq.,
- DR. W. N. BOTT,
- H. N. RIDLEY, Esq.,
- Rev. W. G. SHELLABEAR.

The President then proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring officers and councillors, with special reference to Mr. R. J. Wilkinson and the Rev. G. M. Reith.

Mr. W. R. Collyer seconded and the vote was carried by acclamation.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. H. H. Eschke, and W. G. St. Clair, was appointed to confer with the new Council regarding the expediency of altering the results in the way proposed by the late Council in their report. After some discussion it was also resolved to refer to this committee the question of reducing the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary General Meeting.

The Meeting was then adjourned to February 4th.

———:———

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

HELD AT THE

RAFFLES MUSEUM

ON

TUESDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1896.

———:———

PRESENT:

The Right Rev. The BISHOP OF SINGAPORE, the Hon'ble W. R. COLLYER, H. H. ESCHKE, Esq., W. G. St. CLAIR, Esq., the Rev. W. G. SHELLABEAR, Dr. W. N. BOTT, E. ROSTADOS, Esq., H. N. RIDLEY, Esq., C. O. BLAGDEN, Esq., R. J. WILKINSON, Esq., and Dr. R. HANITSCH.

The Council and sub-committee appointed to consider the proposed modifications of the Rules recommended by the late Council, reported favourably on them to the meeting and they were unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. W. R. Collyer seconded by Mr. J. R. Wilkinson, it was decided to add to Rule 6 the words:

"No Member shall receive a copy of the Journal or other "publication of the Society until his subscription for the current year has been paid."

On the motion of Mr. R. J. Wilkinson, seconded by Mr. W. G. St. Clair, it was decided to add to Rule 4 the words:

"Members shall be allowed to compound for Life-Member-"ship of the Society on payment of $50."

On the motion of Bishop Hose, seconded by Mr. H. H. Eschke it was decided to substitute for Rule 16 the words:

"At ordinary General Meetings of the Society seven and "at the Annual General Meetings of the Society eleven Members "shall form a quorum far the transaction of business."

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And to add to Rule 26 the words:

"Provided that any amendment to the Rules which is to "be proposed by such Committee to the General Meeting shall "be stated in the Notice summoning the Meeting."

The sense of the meeting was taken as to the eligibility of the Rance of Sarawak for Membership of the Society, and it was unanimously resolved that ladies were eligible, as is also the case in the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

The meeting then adjourned.

———:———

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IN MEMORIAM.

REINHOLD ERNST ROST.

The Council of the Straits Asiatic Society received with great regret the news of the death of Dr. REINHOLD ROST, C.I.E., which occurred at Canterbury, on February 7th, 1896.

DR. ROST, who was born at Eisenberg on February 2nd, 1822, was Librarian to the India Office from 1869 till 1894, and was well known as a distinguished orientalist and Malay scholar.

He edited for the Society the two series of Miscellaneous Papers relating to Indo-China and the Indian Archipelago, which were published in 1886 and 1887, and in recognition of these and other services he was elected an Honorary Member on March 3rd, 1887.

DR. ROST took the deepest interest in the work of the Society and many members who knew him personally are indebted to him for his valuable assistance, always given readily to all who were engaged in any of the various branches of research in which he himself took such a profound interest.

The Society has sustained a severe loss by the unexpected deaths, this year, of two valuable members—the Hon'ble H. A. O'BRIEN, and the Hon'ble MARTIN LISTER.

Both gentlemen from time to time wrote papers for the Journal and contributed in no small degree to the information that has of recent years been obtained about the Malay Peninsula.

Before the Society was founded in the year 1875 Mr. O'BRIEN accompanied the late Mr. DALY on an expedition across the Malay Peninsula, via the Muar and Pahang rivers. The results of their joint expedition were recorded in the first Map of the Peninsula which was published by the Society in 1879. At that time the interior of the Peninsula was a *terra incognita* and the expedition was the first attempt to explore the interior and involved no small amount of danger and hardship. From an attack

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of dysentery contracted on that expedition Mr. O'BRIEN never really recovered his health. After a severe illness he was invalided home, and his name first appears amongst the list of members of the Society in the December number of the Journal for 1878.

In the June number of the Journal for 1883 he published a most valuable paper on the obscure nervous disease of Latah, which is universally admitted to be an excellent attempt to elucidate one of the most interesting mental anomalies in the Malay character.

In No. 14 of the Journal Mr. O'BRIEN published some interesting notes on the History of the Constitution of Jelebu, accompanied by a sketch survey of the Sungei Triang which was published with Journal No. 15. At this period Mr. O'BRIEN was acting as Resident of Sungei Ujong and while so acting the agreement was concluded with Sir. F. A. Weld under which Jelebu was administered under the advice of the Resident in the same way as Sungei Ujong.

A fall from an elephant, which bolted in the jungle with him, in Jelebu, led to a series of complications which terminated in an attack of abscess of the liver. From that time Mr. O'BRIEN was no longer capable of much physical exertion and though he took a keen interest in everything connected with the Society he was no longer able to contribute in the way he would have wished, namely by personal observation and exploration of the Peninsula.

While acting as Col. Treasurer in 1891 some old documents had to be destroyed to make room for new ones and while investigating the blurred and moth-eaten records of 50 years before he came across the interesting minutes of Sir Stamford Raffles, which was published in No. 24 of the Journal. This was his last contribution to the Journal.

The Hon'ble MARTIN LISTER, whose death took place in Egypt on his way home, in the spring, was also a well-known contributor. He took a deep in terest in the Negri Sembilan States and what Mr. O'BRIEN did for Jelebu and Sungei Ujong and Mr. HERVEY for Rĕmbau, Mr. LISTER did for the Sri Menanti and Johol group, with which he was for a long time intimately connected. His

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principal contribution was his paper on the Negri Sembilan in Journal No. 19, which he further expanded in his paper on "Malay-Law in Negri Sembilan," in Journal No. 22.

Both Mr. O'BRIEN and Mr. LISTER possessed to a prominent degree that sympathetic manner which renders Europeans popular with Malays, and their loss is equally mourned by Europeans and Natives.

H. T. H.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Hn. VAUGHAN STEVENS, an ethnological collector in the Malay Peninsula, well known to Members of the Society. He spent many years in investigating the ethnology of the Sakais, visiting all parts of Malay Peninsula. His collections were chiefly sent to the museums of Berlin and St. Petersburg and accounts of them were published in the "Veroffentlichungen aus dem Königlichen Museum fur Völkerkunde" (Berlin), the "Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie, and Archiv der Pharmacie." (1893).

Many members will remember a very interesting exhibition of his Pahang collections, held at the Raffles Library, in June 1890, under the auspices of the President and Council of the Society. His illness, due to the hardships he had undergone in his explorations was of some months' duration, and he expired at Kuching, Sarawak, on April 29th, at the age of sixty-two.

H. N. R.

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Honorary Treasurer's Cash Account, for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

Dr. | *Cr.*

		$	c.			$	c.
1896	To Balance in Chartered Bank	352	44	1896	By American Mission Press for publication of Raja Budiman and translation..	336	80
	Do. Mercantile Bank	451	92		„ H. L. Noronha for setting up Journal No. 29. ...	64	50
	„ Subscriptions for 1893 ..	10	00		„ Advertising General Meeting in *Straits Times* and *Singapore Free Press* ...	7	84
	„ Do. 1894 ...	45	00		„ Commission to Collector	10	00
	„ Do. 1895 ..	70	00		„ Salary of Clerk	60	00
	„ Do. 1896 ..	290	00		„ Straits Printing Office, for printing 300 letter forms 1,000 wrappers ...	8	50
	„ Do. 1897 ...	10	00		„ Postage on letters and journals	9	85
	„ Sale of Journals ...	10	00		„ Clerk's petty expenses ..	2	61
	„ Interest on Cash Balance	3	54		„ Balance with Honorary Treasurer ...	8	32
					„ in Mercantile Bank	382	54
					„ in Chartered Bank	352	44
		1242	90			1242	90

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A Vocabulary of the Dusun Language of Kimanis.

The Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society No. 5 (June 1880) contained a list of Dusun words, collected by Mr. W. H. Treacher at the Tampassuk river. The author then added the following note to his vocabulary: "I believe there are various dialects of Dûsûn, more distinct the more inland the tribes live. The Vocabulary is from Dûsûns in the constant habit of seeing Irânûns, Bajaus, and Brunei Malays."

The following list of words was collected in Kimanis, British North Borneo, in the year 1891. There is no doubt that the language to which these words belong, is spoken in various dialects by the so-called Dusuns of that region. They call themselves *uhlun Kadazan* and utterly deny the statement that they are descended from early Chinese settlers on the coast of Borneo which has often been made by European travellers. Their language certainly does not permit the least doubt as to their genuine Bornean origin. In many particulars it is one of the oldest and purest in all Malaya. Philology proves in regard to its languages what botany and zoology has proved with regard to its flora and fauna, that Borneo was separated from the western portion of Malaya, *i.e.*, the Peninsula and Sumatra, at a very early period. This early separation has caused many primitive forms of speech to survive which have disappeared in the western territories.

It is a cause of regret that sufficient material has not yet been collected or published by philologists and travellers, to enable us to fix beyond the possibility of doubt the position of

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the Bornean languages in relation to the entire Malayan family. Yet the material which has been collected so far seems to indicate that such a classification will not be a very difficult task. The languages of Borneo proper and those of the migratory *Bajaus* or *Sea Gipsies* and of the inhabitants of *Butong* (on the maps: Bouton) form one distinct group, which is intimately related to two other distinct groups, that of the *Philippine* and of the *Sula-Amboyna* languages. These three groups are evidently derived from a common source to which the name Austro-Malayan language might have been applied, had not this term lately been used to signify something very different. I propose therefore to call it the Eastern branch of the Malayan family of languages. There is also a corresponding Western branch, of which modern Malay may be regarded as type. From a comparison of these two branches the Proto-Malayan language may be philologically reconstructed. Such a task will, in the end, prove very useful in the examination of the relation of the Malayan languages to either the Indo-Chinese or the Polynesian families of languages.

No such comparison is possible now, and if attempted would only resemble the unsystematic researches of the past. when writers put the Hebrew or Turkish into juxtaposition to one or more of the Indo-European languages.

In the following pages I have abstained from entering into the domain of comparative philology, and the Malay words have been given in the vocabulary rather for the purpose of of showing how far the Kadasan is separated from the *lingua franca* of this archipelago. For those who are desirous of studying the connection between the Dusun language and the languages of the Philippine group I can recommend a comparison of the words I have given with those of the *Sulu, English and Malay Vocabulary* published by *Mr. T. H. Haynes* in the Nos. 16 and 18 of this Journal.

In explanation of my statement above, that the Dusun

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(Kadasan) language contains some very old forms of words, I may be permitted to give at least one example:

The word for egg is: *antáhlok*, which may be compared with Bajau *untello* (better *untelok*) and Bouton *ontólo*. The Southern Dayak form *t-anteloh* is augmented by a peculiar prefix not uncommon in Bornean languages.* Here we see in Dusun the fullest form with the strongly sounded h before the l, which all other Malayan languages have discarded at an early period. Remains of it may yet be recognized in a peculiar combination of sounds in some of the languages of the Sula-Amboyna group, expressed by Mr. A. R. Wallace by the letters *rh*. All these languages have not only preserved the first syllable, but have added a common prefix *m*. Sula: *metélo*, Liang *muntiro*, Morella *muntirhui*, Batu-merah (Amboyna) *munteloá*, Lariki *momatíro* (According to A. R. Wallace.)

On the other hand the Philippine group preserved the first syllable less carefully. Tagallo and Bisaya both have *itlog*, Sulu *iklog*. The final *g* corresponds to the final *k* of *antahlok*, while Sulu *k* represents only a local variation of the original t, as in *lubik* = *lubit*, string, rope. In the Philippine languages the word can be traced back to a primitive form **itélog*. An explanation of the change in the first syllable may seem desirable. The *an-* being short and unaccentuated gradually changed into *ĕn-* which would be represented in Indo-European comparative philology as n̥ = vowel-n. This sound always changed into a short vowel, mostly a, but it became i in a good many instances. I need but to allude to Greek and Latin

* This prefix seems to have had the character of an article. It is also found in that dialect of the Dusun language of which Mr. W. H. Treacher has given a list of words: *tulun* (uhlun) man, *tandoh* (onduk) woman, female, *tinan* (inan) body, *tûlú* (ulu) head, *tuntulo* (antahlok) egg, *tâmau* (omau) oil, *tâdau* (adau) sun, day, *tâpoi* (apoë) fire; etc.

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reduplications like gignōskō, to know, Latin gigno, to bring forth, where gi- stands for gn.

From all the forms here given the original form can be derived, representing the Eastern branch of the Malayan languages, which in fact is the same as the Dusun (Kadasan) word.

It cannot escape the readers of the following vocabulary that the language described in this article, possesses a number of fuller forms than is found in most Malayan languages. *Cf.* *sumumpah*, Mal. *sumpah*, to swear; *sumakit*, Mal. *sakit*, sick; *susuduk*, Mal. *suduk*, spoon; etc., etc.

Another peculiarity needs to be mentioned, namely the prefix a—which before adjectives intensifies the meaning of the word, while in other cases the signification remains the same. *e.g.*:—

Afagat besides *fagat* (Mal. *brat*, *bĕrat*) heavy.
Apodos „ *podos* (Mal. *pĕdas*) pungent.
Aninek „ *ninek* small.
Abok „ *bûôk* (Treacher) hair, etc., etc.

Pronunciation.

The simple vowels have the Italian sound, only e is short as in Malay *menang*, or *pedas*. ē is English a in *race*.

ȧ is the Swedish å, Danish aa, English aw (in law.)

.. over a vowel does not modify the sound, but simply denotes diæresis *e.g.* *tahôï* pron. *ta-hó-i*.

The hyphens are to be absolutely disregarded in the pronunciation, they are only employed to separate the root from prefixes and suffixes, *e.g.* *m-iad* must be read *miad*.

The consonants have the sound now almost universally recognized by philologists. I might add that h is always distinctly breathed, while ḥ is much stronger. It

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resembles Scotch or Swiss ch or Arabic خ

k is always audibly pronounced, final k is soft like Malay final ق but somewhat more distinctly pronounced than is customary at Singapore.

REV. H. L. E. LUERING, PH. D. (Strassburg.)

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English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
One	iso	esa
Two	lufo	dua
Three	talo	
Four	apat	ampat
Five	limo	lima
Six	anam	anam
Seven	turo	tujoh
Eight	bahlu	
Nine	sejam	
Ten	hapod	
Eleven	hapod-am-iso	
Twelve	hapod-am-lufo	
Thirteen	hapod-am-talo	
Fourteen	hapod-am-apat	
Fifteen	hapod-am-limo	
Sixteen	hapod-am-anam	
Seventeen	hapod-am-turo	
Eighteen	hapod-am-bahlu	
Nineteen	hapod-am-sejam	
Twenty	lufo-hapod	
Thirty	talo-hapod	
Forty	apat-hapod	
Fifty	limo-hapod	
Sixty	anam-hapod	
Seventy	turo-hapod	
Eighty	bahlu-hapod	
Ninety	sejam-hapod	
Hundred	hatus	se-ratus
Thousand	sa-ribu	se-ribu

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Abash, to	malo	malu
	Abide, to	m-aping	
	Able	moleh	boleh
	Abolish, to	taman	
	Above	safat	
	Abuse, to	maki (*Mal.*), taléh	
	Accept, to	meng-ano	
	Acid	ansom	asam
	Across	se-brong	se-brang
10	Add, to	wangán	
	Afar	sadúk	
	Afraid	meg-ásik	
	Afterwards	tahóï	
	Again (back)	me-malik	balik
	Age	'omor (*Mal-Arab.*)	
	Air	ibut	ribut (storm)
	Alike	m-iad	
	All	mating-ati	
	Alone	iso-iso (*see*: one)	
20	Aloud	pohod	
	Alter, to	me-ohlón	
	Always	se major	
	Am	kemiso	
	I am	jau kemiso	
	Amongst	patod	
	Anchor	sapok	
	Anchor, to	lemaboh	berlaboh
	Angel	malaikat (*Mal.-Arab*).	
	Anger, angry	hodong	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Ankle	ampangil	
30	Anklet	long-kaki	*cf.* kaki, (foot)
	Answer, to	semimbáh	*cf.* sembah (to answer ceremoniously.)
	Ant	kihlaú	
	Ape (orang-utan)	yungui	
	Are	kemiso	
	Arise, to	kakat-on, men-kakat	
	Arm	longon	lēngan
	Arm-ring	golong	gelang, glang
	Around	lumeon	
	Arrive, to	kaïkod	
40	Artful	bisa (*Mal.*)	
	As	iad-ēha	
	As long as	abufai	
	As much as	agomo, ogumo	
	Ascend, to (a hill)	mintakad	mendaki
	Ashamed	malo	malu
	Ashes	ahu	abu
	Ashore	hid-tindah (*see:* land)	
	Aside	sempaping	
	Ask, to	mohód	
50	Asleep	m-odob, m-odop	
	At	hid	
	Aunt	inai	
	Axe	pe-nahák	
	Baby	anak-ninek (*see:* small)	
	Back	ikud	*cf.* ikut (to follow)
	Bad (wicked)	yabad	jahat

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Bag	kalong	karong
	Bark (of a tree)	kuhlit	kulit
	Bark, to—(to howl as a Dayak dog)	me-gugad, me-gusik	
60	Basket	kapik	
	Bathe, to	me-pajo	
	Battle	memang	perang, prang
	Be, to	kemiso	
	Beads	nok, nuok	
	Beak (bird's)	tindok	
	Beans	kachang (*Mal.*)	
	Bear	baruang	beruang, bruang
	Beard	janggut (*Mal.*)	
	Beast	binatang (*Mal.*)	
70	Beat, to	me-mobog, bobog-on	
	Become, to	jadi (*Mal.*)	
	Bed	odop-on (*see*: to sleep)	
	Bee	langau	
	Beef	sapi (*Mal.-Jav.*)	
	Beetle, (rhinoceros-)	kujung	
	„ smaller sorts	angkub-angkub	*cf.* angkup-angkup, angkut-angkut, the building wasp.
	Beg, to	me-kianu	
	Begin, to	mula-mula (*Mal.*)	
	Behind	hid-kudan	
80	Believe, to	pichaya	perchaya
	Bell	ganding	
	Belly	tijan	tiyan
	Belt (of wire)	sinsing	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Belt (other sort)	ogod	
	Beneath	hid-sibok	
	Best	waslk, faslk	
	Better	waslk-kapijau	
	Between	denga-tangah	tengah-tengah
	Beyond	se-brong	se-brang
90	Bid, to	suhu-on	suroh
	Big	gajau	
	Bill (of bird)	tindok	
	Bind, to	kakut-án, kakut-ón	ikat
	Bird	ambohlok	burong
	Bite, to	meng-okot, meng-okod	
	Black	me-itám	hitam
	Blind	bohlaú	
	Blood	yahak	
	Blow, to	me-nofûgi	
100	Blow-pipe	jilo, sapok	
	Blue	otomaú	
	Blunt	amu-atahum=amok atahum=not sharp	
	Board	papan (*Mal.*)	
	Boat, large	paráhu	perahu, prahu
	„ middle sized	pa-karang-an (called by the Brunai Malays pekerang-an; from karang, coral-reef; because it is well suited for coast navigation.)	
	„ (dug-out)	gobang	
	Body	lnan	
	Boil	inápak	
	Bone	tulang (*Mal.*)	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
110	Borrow, to	m-ohlos	
	Bottle	huak	
	Bottle, (of earthenware)	gelubang	
	Box	kaban,	(*cf.* Hok-kien Chinese kap-bān)
	Boy	hlangai-hlangai	laki-laki
	Brains	otók	otak
	Brass-wire	sinsaïng, sinsing (*see*: belt)	
	Brave	aslau	
	Bread	roti (*Mal.-Hind.*)	
	Break, to	babák	
120	Bridge	jambatan	jembatan
	Bright	anafaú, hlanak	
	Bring, to	ofit-ón	
	Broad	ahlaüb	
	Broom	ungkatab	
	Buffalo	sangahan	
	Buffalo, male	s. kusai	
	Buffalo, female	s. anduk	*cf.* indok (female)
	Bug	asil	
	Butter	mantēga (*Mal.-Port.*)	
130	Butterfly	kuli-mambaig	
	Button (shirt-)	bumban, ke-bamban	
	Buy, to	me-mohlik	
	Cake	punganan	penganan
	Call, to	meng-odim	
	Cane, thick	sego	saga
	Cane, thin	ufal	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Cap	tangkoluk	
	Care, to	paduli *(Mal.-Arab.)*	
	Carry, to	sanon	
140	Cat	ijong	
	Catch, to	gokóm-on	
	Chain	rantai *(Mal.)*	
	Chair	kursi *(Mal-Arab.)*	
	Chalk, lime	apu	
	Change, to	me-ohlón	
	Cheap	murah (*Mal.*)	
	Cheek	pingas	
	Child	anak (*Mal.*)	
	Chin	yoük	
150	Claw	senduru	
	Clean	liungan	
	Clear	anafaí (*see*: bright)	
	Clever	pandai (*Mal.*)	
	Climb, to	anáu	
	Cloth	kain (*Mal.*)	
	Cloud	afan	awan
	Coarse	kasar (*Mal.*)	
	Coat	sía	
	Cock	manok-kusai	
160	Cocoanut	piásau	
	Cold	sogid	sejuk
	Comb	sudaí	
	Come, to	kaikod	
	Come here, to	moei	mari
	Copper	tambaga *(Mal.)*	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Corn	telus-on	
	Cough, to	meg-ikod	
	Cow	sapi meg-anak	
	Crab	katam	ketam
170	Cry, to	men-hlufap (*cf.* to roar)	
	Cup	mangkok (*Mal.*)	
	Dare, to	asíau	
	Dark	mesúan	
	Day	adau	
	Dead	patai	mati
	Deaf	bongor	
	Dear	hogok	
	Debt	utang (*Mal.*)	
	Deer (rusa)	tambang	
180	Die, to	patai	mati
	Dig, to	me-mihuak	
	Ditch	papas	
	Do, to	me-nandak	
	Dog	asuk, asu (*Mal.-Jav.*)	
	Done	udang	
	Do not	adaai	
	Door	binapangún	
	Down	sibok	
	Dream, to	nipik	mimpi
190	Dress, to	pakai (*Mal.*)	
	Drink, to	mēnum	minum
	Dry	atoŏ	
	Duck	utik	itek
	Dumb	bobau	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Dust	ansik	
	Each	sufai-sufai	
	Ear	talingo	telinga
	Ear-plug	simbong	
	Ear-ring	anting *(Mal.)*	
200	Earth	po-mogun-an	
	Eat, to	makan *(Mal.)*	
	Egg	antahlok, tahlok	telor
	Eight	bahlu	
	Eighteen	hapod-am-bahlu	
	Eighty	bahlu-hapod	
	Elbow	siku *(Mal.)*	
	Eleven	hapod-am-iso	
	Empty	hoson	kosong
	End	untok	
	Enter, to	semufang	
	Every	sufai-sufai	
210	Eye	mato	mata
	Face	puos	
	Fall, to	atok	
	Fan	kijup	kirap (?)
	Far	sadok	
	Fast, swift	sikapai	
	Fast, to	puasa *(Mal.-Sansk.)*	
	Fat	hlombon	
	Father	amak	
	Fault	leka-salah	salah
220	Fear, to	meg-asik	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Fence	ansar	
	Fever	seglt-on	
	Few	akudik	
	Field	rannau	
	Fill, to	apanoh	penoh, pnoh
	Find, to	m-anu (*cf.* accept)	
	Finger	tuntoh	
	Fire	apoë	api
	Fish	sadak	
230	Fish, to	mon-jahlo	menjala
	Flag	bandera (*Mal.-Port.*)	
	Flame	sumikit	
	Flat	moyad	
	Flesh	unsik, unsi	
	Floor	sihllu	
	Flour	dodók	dedak
	Flower	bunga (*Mal.*)	
	Fly	lángau (also bee)	
240	Fog	atufong	
	Food	me-mukad	
	Foot	kakod (but see anklet)	
	For	laja-iteh	
	Fork	sangkap	
	Form	iad-ku (*see* alike)	
	Fort	kota (*Mal.*)	
	Four	apat	ampat
	Fourteen	hapod-am-apat	
	Forty	apat-hapod	
	Fowl	manuk	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Fresh	pagok (*see*: new.)	
250	Friend	kehuáng	kawan
	Frog	ufak-ufak	
	Fry, to	me-randang	rendang
	Full	na-panoh	penoh, pnoh
	Gain	kiuntong	untong
	Gate	binapangón, binapangún	
	Gem	manabok	
	Get, to	anu, m-anu, (*see* find)	
	Ghosts, (various sorts of)	ambēfo, sau yogon	
	Girl	budak-sumandakan	
260	Give, to	ma-nahak	
	Glad	suka *(Mal.)*	
	Glass	kacha *(Mal.)* kassa	
	Gnat	namuk	nyamok
	Go, to	m-ugad, m-ogad	
	Go up hill, to	mintakad	mendaki
	Goat	ambing	kambing
	Gold	amas *(Mal)*	
	Gone	na-g-ogad-na	
	Good	wasik, fasik	
270	Grass	sakod	
	Grave	hlobuong	lobang, (hole)
	Great	gajau	
	Green	ataumaú	
	Grow, to	sumonih	
	Gum	katol	
	Gun	snapang *(Mal.-Dutch)*	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Hair	abok	
	Half	s-tangah-tangah, man-tangah	tengah
	Hand	longon	*cf.* lengau, (arm)
280	Hang, to	gipis-on	
	Hard	kodaú	
	Hat, sun-hat	tangkolok	
	Hate, to	amok-sagak	
	He	son-ohlun	
	Hear, to	hongau	
	Heart	angkaufijau	
	Heavy	a-fagat	berat, brat
	Hedge	ansár	
	Help to	men-uhlung	tolong
290	Hen	manuk-anduk	
	Here	hid-tē	
	High	safat	
	Hill	nohlu	
	Hit, to	nesuat	
	Hog	bogok	
	Hold, to	pusús-on	
	Hole	hoak	goa (?)
	Home, at	sahlom suhláb	
	Hope, to	pichaya	perchaya, (believe)
300	Horn	sangau	
	Horse	kuda *(Mal.)*	
	Hot (panas)	hasok	
	Hot (pedas)	a-podos	pedas

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	House	suhlab	
	How	bengku	
	Hundred	batus	se-ratus
	Hurt, to, (wound)	ne-ganit-an	
	I	jau	
	If	jau-no-poh (?)	
310	Ill	awau	
	In	sahlom	
	Ink	dawat (*Mal-Arab.*)	
	Invulnerable	kobol	kebal
	Iron	wasí	besi
	Jail	tutup-ón	tutopan
	Joint	per-sambong-an (*Mal.*)	
	Jumb, to	tumindak	
	Keep, to	tahu-on	tarok
	Key	anak-kunchi (*Mal.*)	
320	Kick, to	mengatad	
	Kill, to	pataj-on	
	Kind, sort	m-iad	
	Kind, friendly	kasihan (*Mal.*)	
	King	raja po-mogun-an (*see Earth*)	raja
	Knee	otod	lutut
	Knife	pisau (*Mal.*)	
	Knock, to	dunsol	
	Know, to	apandaio	*cf.* pandai, clever
	Lad	hlangai-hlangai	*cf.* laki-laki
330	Lake	napitas	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Lamb	anak-ambing	anak-kambing
	Lame	na-kimpok	
	Lamp	pelita (*Mal.-Pers.*)	
	Land	tindah	tanah
	Large	; ajau	
	Late	apagon	
	Laugh, to	meng-iak	
	Law	hukum (*Mal.-Arab.*)	
	Lead (metal)	sinampo	
340	Lead, to	potód-on	
	Leaf	iaun	daun
	Learn, to	belajar (*Mal.*)	
	Left (side)	gadibang	
	Leg (femur)	poök	
	Lend, to	m-ohlos	
	Lie down, to	hlum-ufi	
	Lie (untruth)	mamulud	
	Lime (for betel-nut)	apu	
	„ vessel for same	poan	puan
350	Lip	numung	
	Live, to	mijau	
	Lock	kunchi (*Mal.-Hind.*)	
	Long	hanáu	
	Look, to	mug-ontong, meg-antang.	
	Lose, to	no-bihang	hilang
	Loud	hlumufap (*cf.* to roar)	
	Mad	muhlam	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Make, to	me-nandak	
	Male	kusai ; (of men) hlangai-hlangai	
360	Man	uhlun, ohlun, uhlu	orang
	Many	ogumo	
	Mast	tihang	tiang
	Mat	ikam	tikar ?
	Meat	onsi	
	Might	kafasa	kuasa
	Milk	faig-do-susu	ayer-susu
	Mix, to	ihlot-on	
	Money	wang (*Mal.*)	
	Monkey, black	sikok (Semnopithecus maurus)	
370	Month, moon	fuhlan	bulan
	More	hlabi	lebeh
	Most	kopijo	
	Moth	kuli-mambang	
	Mouse	ikus	tikus
	Mouth	kabang	
	Much	ogumo	
	Mud	ohlommi	
	Mustache	jengit	
	Nail (iron)	paku (*Mal.*)	
380	(finger-)	senduhlu	
	Name	ngaitu	nama
	Near	semok	
	Neck	hliom	
	Nest	yumun	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	New	fagu (*cf*: fresh)	bharu
	News	habal	khabar
	Nice	fasik, ogingol	
	Night	sodob	
	Nine	sejam	
	Nineteen	hapod-am-sejam	
	Ninety	sejam-hapod	
390	No	amok	
	Noise	ogossok-maiemang	
	None	okon	
	Noon	tangah-adau	
	Nose	adung	hidong
	Not	amok	
	Do not	adaai	
	Now	inu	
	Oar	gumajong	
	Oath	sumumpah	sumpah
	Obey	semugud	
400	Oil	omau	
	Old (tua)	mohoïng	
	Old (lama)	abufai	
	On	safat	
	Once	insan	
	One	iso	esa
	Only	nopok	
	Open	sebon	
	Or	antawah	atau, atawa
	Other	sufai	
410	Ought	patut (*Mal.*)	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Our	-ja (as suffix)	
	Path	alun-alun (*Jav.*)	
	Pay, to	mem-balai	membalas
	Pepper	hlado	lada
	Piece, one	nopodi	
	Pig, domestic	bogok	
	„ wild	bakas	
	Pigeon, green	punai (*Mal.*)	
	Place	ijon-on	
420	Plain (open ground)	tindah-on *(see: land)*	
	Play, to (gamble)	main, main pakau	(*Mal.-Chin*)
	Plough	daduk	
	Point	untuk, untu	
	Pole	lumpo	
	Poor	misekin (*Mal.-Arab.*)	
	Post	teigi (*cf: mast*)	tiang
	Pot	balanga yaupóh-an	belanga, blanga.
	Pour, to	memubus	
	Price	horgo	harga
430	Prince	anak-da-raja	anak-raja
	Pull, to	kodong-ón	
	Pull, a boat	mibossi	
	Pure	hiung-an	
	Pure (as clean water)	aniting	
	Push, to	tukuhlón	
	Put, to	tahu-on	taroh

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Queen	safo-da-raja	
	Quick	sikapai	
440	Quiet	per-ingotás	
	Quit, to	opung-on	
	Race, to	me-lomba	bĕrlomba
	Rain	yesam	
	Raise, to	tidong-on	
	Rat	ikus	tikus
	Read, to	bassa	bacha
	Ready	sedia *(Mal.)*	
	Real	benar *(Mal.)*	
	Red	oigang	
	Reign, to	prentah (*Mal.*)	
450	Rest, to	sanang	senang
	Rice, paddy	pahi	padi
	Rice, unhusked	fagas	beras, bras
	Rice, cooked	kauon	
	Rich	kaya *(Mal.)*	
	Ride, to	bo-kuda, be-kuda	berkuda
	Right	benar *(Mal.)*	
	Ring	susuhlûn	
	Ripe	na-ansak	masak
	Rise, to	kakat-ôn	
460	Road	jahlan	jalan
	Roar, to	me-mangkis, hlumufap	me-mengkis
	Roast, to	sahlâh-on	
	Rob, to	linampas	rampas

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Rock	pampang	
	Rod	sukud	
	Roe (fish-)	tahlok-sadak	
	Roll, to	hlutid-on	
	Roof	taitb	atap
	Room	hlamin	halamin
470	Root	fakan	
	Rope	tahli	tali
	„ (made of rattan)	kalat	
	Round	tondugu	
	Rub, to	isu-on	
	Run, to	meg-idu	
	Sack	kalung	karong
	Sago-palm	umbijau	rumbiya
	Sail	hlajak	layar
	Same	m-iad, mihaga	
480	Sand	ogis	
	Save, to (money, etc.)	tahu-on	taroh
	Say, to	boös	
	School	iskola *(Eur.)*	
	Scour, to	isû-on	
	Scream, to	me-mangkis	memengkis
	Sea	safa	
	Seat	ikoh-on	
	See, to	atang-an, outong-on	
	Seed	hlinsan	
490	Seek, to	ihum-on	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Self	pusúson	
	Sell, to	tan-on	
	Send, to	patod-on	
	Sense	'akal *(Mal.-Arab.)*	
	Serve, to	men-uhlong	tolong
	Set, to	pe-tahu-on	taroh
	Sew, to	tambi-on	
	Shake, to	guju-on	goyang
	Shall	andado	
500	Shame	amalo	malu
	Shave, to	bugan	
	Shelf	papan (*Mal.*)	
	Shell	tokoyon	kuyong, tekuyong (a conch)
	Shew, to	tolok-kan	
	Shine, to	anafau	
	Ship	kapal (*Mal.*)	
	Shirt	kalung (*cf.* bag)	
	Shoe	kalus	kaus
	Shoot, to	me-madil	*from* bedil, gun
510	Shop	kadai	kedei
	Shore	tindah	tanah
	Shot	pilulu	peluru, bullet
	Shout, to	gumisak	
	Shove, to	tukuhlon	
	Shrewd	osikap	
	Shriek, to	me-mangkis	memengkis
	Shrimp	sesanggau	
	Shut, to	tambahlan	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Shy	amalo, amalu	malu
520	Sick	sumakit	sakit
	Side	sempaping	
	Silk	sutra (*Mal.*)	
	Sin	dusa	dosa
	Sing, to	ber-pantun (*Mal.*)	
	Sink, to	lama	
	Sir	tuan (*Mal.*)	
	Sit, to	mēkau	
	Six	anam (*Mal.*)	
	Sixteen	hapod-am-anam	
	Sixty	anam-hapod	
	Size	gajau	
530	Skill	osikap	
	Skin	kuhlit	kulit
	Skull	tampohong ohlu	*cf.* tempurong
	Sky	afan	awan, cloud
	Slap, to	pap-on	
	Slay, to	pataj-on	
	Sleep, to	m-odop	
	Slime	ohlomik	
	Slow	okugui	
	Small	ninek, aninek	
540	Smart, clever	osikap	
	Smart, pain	sumakit	sakit
	Smash, to	ababak	
	Smell, to	simud-on	
	Smoke	klisun	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Smooth	hlamau	
	Snake	uhlanu, uhlanut	ular
	Snare	ungkasip	*cf.* kachip
	Snipe	ám	
	Snore, to	tinggák	
550	So	bengkaä	
	Soft	malus	
	Soil	tanah *(Mal.)*	
	Some	okúdi	
	Son	anak, kusai	
	Soon	chekapai	
	Sore	ganit-an	
	Sound	jeohlu	
	Sour	monsom	masam
	Sow	bogok-onduk	
560	Space	ijón-on	
	Spade	sangkol	*cf.* changkol
	Spark	lisún	
	Speak, to	boös	
	Spill, to	obat	
	Spoil, to	be-karaja (lit. meddle with)	be-kerja
	Spoon	susuduk	suduk
	Spring, to	temindak	
	Spy, to	atahlang	
	Stab, to	tebok-ón	
570	Sun	adau	
	Swim, to	kumaäng	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Ten	hapod	
	Three	talo	
	Thirteen	hapod-am-talo	
	Thirty	talo-hapod	
	Two	lufo	dua
	Twelve	hapod-am-lufo	
	Twenty	lufo-hapod	
	Very	kopijo	
	Water	faig, waig	ayer
	We	jioi	
	Wear, to	pakai *(Mal.)*	
	Weak	lamah	lemah
580	Weep, to	mihad	
	Weigh, to	timbang-on	timbang
	Well, of water	terbong	
	Well	fasik, afasik	
	Wet	nagajad	
	When?	sengiau	
	Where?	hinombo	
	Which?	jiisai	
	Whip, to	funduk-on	
	White	apoak	
590	Who?	jisai	
	Whole	ngafi-ngafi	
	Why?	nunu-sabab	*cf.* sebab
	Wide	bajau	
	Wife	andok	endok
	Wild	ossijau	
	Will, to	saga	

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	English.	*Dusun.*	*Malay.*
	Wind	ibut	ribut
	Wing	pahlapa	
	Wire	kafod, kafot	kawat
600	Wise	apandai	pandai
	Wish	suka (*Mal.*)	
	With	kahuang	*cf.* kawan
	Wood	kaju	kayu
	Wood (forest)	tahlun	
	Word	pe-basa-an	*cf.* bahasa
	Work	pe-karaja-an	pekerjaan
	Worm	gijok	
	Worth	horgo	harga
	Wound	ganit	
610	Wrong	sahla	salah
	Yard	sa-tangah depo	s-tengah depa
	Yell, to	memangkis	memengkis
	Yet, not-	mopanak	
	You, thou	jiau	

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Malay Plant Names.

The Malay language is remarkably rich in names of plants, and hitherto these names have either been incorrectly determined or not determined at all in the few dictionaries in which one might expect to find them. This is the more regrettable since these names often possess a considerable amount of interest, as they often occur in Malay writings and a very large number of names of places are based on names of plants, such for instance are Malacca, Pekan, Setul, Penang, Changi, Cape Rumenia, Tanjong Ru, Gunong Pulai. The importance of correctly correlating the native names of drugs, timbers and other economic products with the scientific ones needs no explanation. Dictionaries and Vocabularies, such as those of Marsden and Favre, contain indeed a number of plant names, many of which are derived from Pijnappel, Klinkert, and Horsfield, but a considerable proportion of these appear to be Sumatran, and Javanese. Nor does Filet (Plantkundige Woordenboek) help much, for most of his Malay words are, as far as I have seen, not known in the Peninsula, or if they are in use are applied to a totally different plant from that which he gives. Thus the well-known plant Ampalas, the leaves of which are used for polishing wood, is given as signifying one or other of about ten kinds of fig trees, only one of which, as far as I know, is found in the Malay Peninsula, while the name is generally used here for a climber *Tetracera* belonging to quite a different order, viz: *Dilleniaceæ*. Curiously, Filet does not appear to have made much use, if any, of Rumph's Herbarium Amboinense, a work containing a very large number of native names. Rumph gives a good many Malay names for his plants, and some of these are decidedly nearer those in use in the Peninsula than Filet's

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Malay words. I have not incorporated these however as there is no reason to think that they belong to the Malay of the Peninsula.

A list of Malay plant names from Maingay's manuscripts at Kew was published in the Kew Bulletin 1890 p. 112-134, but in many cases these names were miscopied so as to be unidentifiable and in some are evidently wrongly identified with the plants.

In Jack's descriptions of Malay plants (Malayan Miscellanies, Bencoolen 1820-22) reprinted in the miscellaneous papers of this Society, Series II. Vol. II. pp. 209-295, several native names are given and these where they are given for Penang plants I have incorporated, adding Jack as authority, some of these being otherwise quite unknown to me and perhaps erroneously applied.

From this list I have excluded some Persian and Hindu words, which have been included in some Malay Dictionaries and Vocabularies, as the plants intended either do not occur here at all or if they do are known under some other name. Javanese words usually in use here for cultivated plants, are excluded unless often employed, or used for well-knownp lants. I have added a few words which are almost certainly Sakai, when I have been able to come across them.

The list is very far from perfect, for not only have I been unable to procure many names from some of the Native States, but also a number of plants for which I have native names, are either as yet unidentified botanically or absolutely undescribed. Many of the timber trees and the rattans too have names only used for the trade product, and it is by no means easy in our present state of knowledge to identify accurately the prepared timber with the tree from which it came, which often has in the jungle an entirely different native name.

Most plants have more than one name, and many have a

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considerable number. This is sometimes due to dialectic variation:—thus the horse-mango is called Bachang, Machang, Hembachang, Membachang, etc., according to locality. But often the local names have no connection with each other, being evidently derived from different roots. Again, a Malay may call a plant by different names according to the products or properties of it he may be thinking of: thus the Gelenggang, *Cassia alata*, is also known as Daun Kurap—the leaf for the cure of the disease Kurap.

Again, sometimes one name is used for several trees with apparently no connection, as Resak, which includes one species or more of *Shorea* (*Dipterocarpeæ*), an oak, and one or two unidentified plants, the name really being applied to the timber which in these trees is somewhat similar. It is probable that in all these cases the different Resaks will be found to have qualifying words to distinguish them apart, but these are known to but few Malays. While many of the names are remarkably opposite others are either apparently meaninglessly obscene, or their signification is quite obscure. I have added translations of such as are translateable, but many of these are only tentative.

In some cases the obscurity arises in the following way. A plant originally receives a suitable name, such as Ati-Ati (hearts) for the garden coleus, because of its heart-shaped leaves, but some resemblance is noticed between this plant and another (*Sonerila*) and though the leaves of this are not heart-shaped, it is called Ati-Ati hutan, that is to say really jungle coleus. The Malay has on the whole a very good eye for resemblance in plants and some of his identifications are really quite remarkable: thus Kerubut is applied to the *Rafflesia* and a shrub known as *Thottea*, two utterly different looking plants to the eye of an ordinary observer, but which are considered in botany to be allied. Again, he is seldom wrong when

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speaking of an orchid (Anggrek) though I have more than on
known educated Europeans sadly at fault.

To all the names given in the list the word *Pokok*, tree
shrub, must be added, unless the plant is a climber, when *Ak*
is used, or it is small and herbaceous when *Rumput* is adde
There are several Malay words which appear to have spec
meanings when applied to plant-names. Jantan (male) appea
usually to mean that the fruit is less abundant or conspicuo
in the species than it is in some other which is qualified by t
name Betina. Gajah (elephant) conveys the idea of larg
Tikus or Tupai, (mouse or squirrel) small. Hantu (gho
corresponds to our word "false" as applied to plant nam
Hutan signifies wild, as opposed to cultivated. Antan, a wo
sometimes used, I have been unable to get any meaning f
though there is a word spelt in the same way which signif
a pestle: as applied to plants it seems to bear the same mea
ing as "false."

Till we know more of the Malay and allied languag
it would be premature to form any deduction as to the orig
of many of the plant-names, or their primitive meaning. So
it is true, like Nyur (cocoanut), Nanas (pine apple), Nona (c
tard apple), have evidently accompanied the plants from a
and have been introduced with them, and in some cases m
possibly throw light on the original home of some of the rat
numerous cultivated plants not known to be wild anywhe
and whose origin is not yet known. Other names have e
dent reference to the various properties or the appearance
the plant.

This list must be considered only a preliminary one whi
it may be hoped, will be considerably augmented as our kno
ledge of things Malayan increases.

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ADAL-ADAL. (Javanese)

The croton of gardens. *Codiæum variegatum* Bl. *(Euphorbiaceae.)*

ADAS CHINA.

ADAS MANIS.

Aniseed. *Illicium anisatum. (Magnoliaceae).* Used in medicine. Imported. Also anise *(Anethum graveolens* L.*)* according to Clifford, who also gives the variant adis.

ADAP-ADAP.

Mussænda variolosa Wall, and *M. glabra* Vahl. *(Rubiaceae).* Common climbing shrubs with yellow flowers and conspicuous white bracts.

AGALUMUT. (Pahang)

Sphenodesma barbata Schauer. *(Verbenaceae).* A climbing shrub.

AGAR-AGAR.

Gracilaria lichenoides, J. Ag. A seaweed; collected and used for making jelly.

AGAS-AGAS.

Aporosa Maingayi. Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) A shrub.

AHO-LUMUT.

Alsodeia echinocarpa. Korth. *(Violaceae).* A shrub with *mossy* fruit, the seeds used as a purgative.

AHTCHO. (Johor)

Myristica Hookeriana Wall. (*Myristicaceae.*) A large wild nutmeg.

AKAR.

Any climbing plant. The word is always used before the name of a climber to distinguish it from a Pokok of the same name; e. g. Pokok asam jawa,—the tamarind; Akar asam,—*Rourea fulgens*, Wall. the leaves of which suggest those of a tamarind.

The word also signifies the root of a plant.

AKIT.

Rhizophora conjugata L. (*Rhizophoraceae.*) One of the Mangrove trees (Bakau) used for firewood, and the bark for tanning nets.

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ALAI.

Peltophorum dasyrrachis Kurz *(Leguminosae.)* A handsome tree with yellow flowers. Also known as Batai.

ALAI BATU.

Hydnocarpus castaneus Hook. fil. (*Bixineae.*)

ALBAN also HALBAN.

Vitex restita. Wall. (*Verbenaceae.*) Perhaps a variant of Leban; which see. A common tree in secondary jungle which is used in native medicine.

ALI. (Akar)

Smilax myosotiflora Dec. (*Liliaceae.*) A climber in jungles. The word *ali* means a sling. The plant is used as an aphrodisiac.

ALIYA *see* Halia.

Zingiber officinalis L. (*Zingiberaceae*) The cultivated ginger.

ALUMUT.

Ficus Ribes Reinwdt. *(Urticaceae).*

ALWAH. (Persian)

Aloes; used in medicine

AMBACHANG.

The horse-mango. *Mangifera foetida.* *(Anacardiaceae)* More commonly Bachang, also Hambachang and Machang.

AMBARU.

More commonly Baru, which see. *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, L.

AMBELAN BUAH.

Phyllanthus urinaria L. *(Euphorbiaceae.)* A common little weed in waste ground; used in native medicine.

AMBELU. (Akar)

Psychotria oroidea Wall. *(Rubiaceae).* A climber with small greenish flowers and white fruits.

AMBIN BUAH. (Rungput)

Phyllanthus urinaria L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also Ambin Dukong anak, see Dukong anak. Mengambin, to carry something slung on the back; alluding to the fruits being

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suspended at the back of the leaves. The plant is a common little weed; used in native medicine as a diuretic.

AMBIN JANTAN.
Euphorbia pilulifera L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common little weed.

AMBONG-AMBONG.
Scaevola Koenigii Vahl. (*Goodenoriae*). Also ambun-ambun. A sea shore shrub with white flowers, and fruit.

AMBONG-AMBONG LAUT.
Premna cordifolia Roxb. (*Verbenaceae*). A shrub or small tree, with small white flowers in corymbs, leaves strongly scented.

AMBONG-AMBONG PUTIH.
Callicarpa arborea Roxb. (*Verbenaceae*). A tree with violet flowers.

AMBONG BUKIT.
Ebermaiera Griffithiana Anders. (*Acanthaceae.*) A small herb with white tubular flowers. Common in many jungle ravines.

AMBUN AKAR.
Lecananthus erubescens Jack. (*Rubiaceae.*) An epiphytic plant with white flowers in heads of purple bracts.

AMBUN-AMBUN.
Saevola Koenigii Vahl. (*Goodenoviae.*) *see* Ambong-ambong.

AMIN-AMIN.
Sebastiana chamælea Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) A small seaside herb with narrow leaves and green flowers. Used in native medicine for fever.

AMPADAL AYAM.
Salacia grandiflora Kurz. (*Rhamneae.*) A shrub with eatable fruit. Lit. fowl's gizzard.

AMPALAM also AMPELAM. *see* MAMPELAM.
Mangifera indica L. (*Anacardiaceae.*) The mango.

AMPALAS also AMPELAS. *see* MEMPELAS.
Tetracera assa L. (*Dilleniaceae.*)

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AMPALAS GAJAH. AMPALAS RIMAU.
Tetracera macrophylla Hook. fil. (*Dilleniaceae.*) A climber with rough leaves.

AMPALAS HARI also MAMPELAS HARI & PŬLASARI.
Alyxia stellata Roem. and *A. lucida* Wall. (*Apocynaceae.*) The stems of these climbers are strongly scented like new mown hay and are used in native medicine.

AMPALAS PUTIH also AMPALAS HARI BETINA and AMPALAS TIKUS.
Dehnia sarmentosa L. (*Dilleniaceae*). A climber with small white flowers in large bunches.

AMPALAS WANGI. (Selangor)
Alyxia pilosa Miq. (*Apocynaceae*). A climbing herb occurring on hills at an altitude of 3000 feet.

AMPAS TEBŬ.
Myristica Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae.*) Lit. sugar cane refuse. A wild nutmeg.

ANDONG.
The dracaena of gardens. (*Cordyline terminalis.*) Probably Javanese, but often used by Malays.

ANDONG HIJAU.
(*C. terminalis*). The green leaved form.

ANDONG MERAH.
The red variety (*var. ferrea*).

ANGA BESA.
Hedyotis capitellata Wall. (*Rubiaceae*) A common climbing herb.

ANGGOR.
The vine, *Vitis vinifera*, but most commonly wine, the plant being unknown here. A Persian word.

ANGGREK.
Any epiphytic orchid, really Javanese or Sundanese but often used by Malays. The word has been used in science to form the generic word *Angraecum*, but unfortunately applied to a genus which does not occur in this region.

ANGGREK MERPATI.
The pigeon orchid. *Dendrobium crumenatum* Sw. (*Orchideae.*)

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ANGGU also INGGU. (Persian)
Asafoetida the gum of *Ferula Narthex*. Used in medecine, imported.

ANGKOP MERAH. (Malacca)
Cyathula prostrata Bl. (*Amarantaceae*). A common creeping weed.

ANGOS (Kayu.) (Kedah)
Chailletia sp. Kedah (Curtis 2579) (*Chailletiaceae.*)

ANGSANA.
Pterocarpus indicus Willd. (*Leguminosæ*). This is really a Javanese word but much used in the Straits. The real Malay word is Sĕna.

ANIBONG.
Oncosperma tigillaria (Jack). (*Palmae*). More commonly called Nibong which see.

ANIS (Bunga Anis)
The oleander. *Nerium oleander* L. (*Apocynaceae*). This is given by Favre.

ANTOI HITAM.
Drepananthus pruniferus Hook. fil. Tall straight trees never of any very large size. They are used for timber.

ANTOI PUTIH.
Drepananthus cauliflorus Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

AOH (Akar Rumput).
Alternanthera sessilis Br. (*Amarantaceae*). A common little weed with white tufts of flowers in the axils of the leaves. It is eaten as a vegetable.

API-API.
A name often applied to mangrove trees especially *Lumnitzera coccinea* and *Avicennia* probably from their being used as firewood. And also to various species of mistletoe *Loranthus* and *Viscum* because they destroy the branches of their host, so that they look as if burnt.

API-API (Akar). (Malacca)
Henslowia Lobbiana A Dec. (*Santalaceae*). A climber vaguely suggesting one of the *Viscums* (Api-api).

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API-API HUTAN.
Memecylon coeruleum Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). This probably means merely a fire wood tree, compare Medang api-api. A small tree or shrub with blue flowers.

API-API JANTAN.
Loranthus ampullaceus Roxb. (*Loranthaceae.*) One of the commonest mistletoes with green and yellow flowers.

API TELINGA GAJAH.
Ficus diversifolia Bl. (*Urticaceae*). An epiphytic fig tree resembling a *Loranthus* in habit. Lit. elephant's ear mistletoe.

ARA (Akar).
Aristolochia Roxburghiana Kl. (*Aristolochiaceae*). A curious climber with brown flowers.

ARA.
A name applied to various species of *Ficus*. (*Urticaceae.*)

ARA AKAR.
Ficus Binnendykii King.

ARA BATU.
Ficus Miquelii King. A common tree with green figs.

ARA BULUH (Akar).
Ficus villosa Blume. A climbing fig.

ARA BURUTEH.
Ficus acamptophylla Miq.

ARA DAUN LĒBAR (Johor)
Ficus xylophylla Wall.

ARA GAJAH.
Ficus dubia Wall. A large tree.

ARA JANGKANG.
Conocephalus amœnus King. (*Urticaceæ*) A scandent epiphyte. It is more commonly known as Tentawan.

ARA JEJAWI.
Ficus retusa L.

ARA JULUTEH, also JELOTEH.
Ficus altissima Bl. and *Ficus diversifolia* Bl.

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ARA KECHIL.
Ficus microstoma Wall.

ARA KUAP.
Ficus dubia Wall.

ARA KUBANG.
Ficus dubia Wall.

ARA KELALAWAK.
Ficus globosa Bl.

ARA KUBANGAN ARA KUBUNG.
Ficus annulata Bl.

ARA LAMPONG.
See Kelampong. *Ficus Miquelii.* King.

ARA LIDAH RIMAU.
Ficus pisifera Wall. A shrub with very rough leaves hence the name "tiger's tongue."

ARA LUMUT.
Croton caudatus Geisel. (Euphorbiaceae). A climber with mossy looking flower spikes.

ARA NASI.
Ficus glabella Bl. A shrub or tree with small white figs, supposed to look like rice.

ARA PAYA.
Ficus globosa Blume. A shrub or small tree with green figs generally found in swampy jungle.

ARA PERAK.
Ficus alba Reinwardt. "Silver Fig" from the silvery backs of the leaves. A common shrub in secondary jungle.

ARA SUBURUTEH.
Ficus pisifera Wall.

ARA SIPADEH.
Ficus villosa Blume. Compare Sŭpideh.

ARA SUPUDE. ARA SUPIDE PAYA.
Ficus pisifera Wall and *F. urophylla* Wall.

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ARA TAMPO PINANG. ARA TANDOK.
Ficus indica Linn.

ARA TANAH.
Euphorbia pilulifera D. (*Euphorbiaceæ.*)

ARANG (Kayu). (Johor)
Maba buxifolia Pers. also *Diospyros lucida* Wall. (*Ebenaceae*). Ebony trees, the word means charcoal.

ARDANI. (Pahang)
Alsodeiae chinocarpa Korth. (*Violaceae.*)

ARU *see* RU.
Casuarina equisetifolia Forst. (*Casuarineæ*). Marsden gives Arau as does Filet who however marks the word as a Rhio one.

ARŪDA.
Ruta graveolens L. Rue. (Favre.) The plant is practically unknown here being only cultivated occasionally by the Chinese. I find, however, in a list by Mr. Hervey a name Arūda hutan, but with no clue to what this is.

ASAM AKAR. (Province Wellesley).
Rourea fulgens Wall. (*Connaraceae.*) So called from the resemblance of its leaves to those of the tamarind. It is more commonly known as Semilat.

ASAM GELUGUR.
Garcinia atrovirdis Griff. (*Guttiferae.*) A tree with large orange acid fruits used in curries.

ASAM JAWA.
The tamarind. *Tamarindus indicus* L. (*Leguminosae.*) Fruit used in curries.

ASAM JAWA ANTAN.
Pithecolobium contortum Mart. (*Leguminosae.*) A common tree with twisted red pods.

ASAM KELUBI.
Zalacca conferta Bl. (*Palmae*). See Asam paya.

ASAM LOKAN PUTIH.
Medinilla Hasseltii Blume. (*Melastomaceae*). An epiphytic plant with conspicuous branches of red berries.

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ASAM PAYA

Zalacca conferta Bl. *(Palmae)*. A thorny palm growing in jungle swamps the fruit of which is very acid. It is sold in the markets. In the centre of the Peninsula it is known as Kelubi.

ASAM RIANG (Akar).

Cissus hastatus Miq. *(Ampelideae)*. A common wild vine with an acid taste. Riang, a name often applied to vines, means a Cicada.

ASAM SUSOR.

Hibiscus surattensis L. (*Malvaceae*). A herbaceous hibiscus with large yellow flowers with a maroon eye. Common in and round villages.

ASAM TEBING DARAT.

Anadendron montanum Schott. *(Aroideae)*. A common aroid which climbs on trees.

ASAM TEBING PAYA (Akar).

Raphidophora Lobbii Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). A climbing aroid.

ASAM TIKUS.

Chamaecladon Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). A small terrestrial aroid common in jungles.

ATAP CHUCHUR.

Calamus castaneus Griff. *(Palmeae)*. See Rotan chuchur. One of the few rattans which make no climbing stem. Its leaves are used for ataps.

ATI-ATI. (Singapore)

The garden coleus. *C. Blumei*, etc. (*Labiatae*). From its heart shaped leaves.

ATI-ATI GAJAH. ATI-ATI HUTAN.

Sonerila heterostemon Naud. (*Melastomaceae*). Perhaps from its suggesting a coleus. A small herb, the leaves green with white spots, and pink flowers.

ATI-ATI PAYA.

The common water lily, *Nymphea stellata*, also *Cryptocoryne cordata* Griff, an aquatic aroid.

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ATUN LAUT.

Heritiera littoralis L. (*Sterculiaceae*). From atung—to float. The fruits float in the sea. A common sea shore tree, often known as Dungun.

AUR.

A name applied to many kinds of Bamboo. Filet gives *Awi* (as Sundanese) and *Aule* as Amboinese. Forbes gives *Au* as Timorese.

AUR GADING.

Bambusa vulgaris var. The large yellow bamboo with green stripes.

AUR (Rumput).

Commelina nudiflora L. (*Commelinaceae*). A common weed with fugacious bright blue flowers.

AYAM-AYAM. (Singapore)

Lasianthus Jackianus Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A small jungle shrub with bright blue berries.

AYER ANJING. (Johore)

Homalium foetidum Benth. (*Samydaceae*).

BABI (Rumput.)

Blainvillea latifolia A. de C. (*Compositae*) A common weed in villages, with small white heads of flowers. (lit. Pigweed)

BABI BUAH.

Crypteronia pubescens Bl. (*Lythraceae*). A medium sized-tree

BABI KURUS.

Trigonochlamys Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Burseraceae*). Lit. The thin pig. A fair sized tree.

BABORA. (Penang)

Linostoma pauciflorum Griff. (*Thymeleaceae*). A climber.

BABUTA.

Contraction for Buta-Buta, which see. *Cerbera odollam* L. (*Apocynaceae*).

BACHANG also MEMBACHANG, etc.

Mangifera foetida Lour. (*Anacardiaceae*). A well-known native fruit; the horse-mango; used in curries, etc.

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BACHANG HUTAN.
Mangifera species. A tree with bright yellow wood.

BAGAN (Akar). (Singapore)
Alyxia lucida, Wall. (*Apocynaceae*). A climber; often cultivated for its sweet-scented white flowers.

BAGAS PUTIH.
Memecylon Ridleyi, Cogn. (*Melastomaceae*). A small tree with pink flowers, growing in dense jungle. The name Bagas is probably a variant of Mangas, a common name for several of the Memecylons.

BAGHAO.
Xyris indica L. (*Xyrideae*). A herb with grassy leaves and a cone-like head of yellow flowers. It grows in rice fields.

BAHAR, also BEHAR.
Which is given as a seaweed in Clifford's Dictionary is a marine animal.

BAIK SALAM (Bunga). *Scoparia dulcis* L. (*Scrophularineae*). A common weed, with small white flowers.

BAKARAS. (Pahang)
Moesa ramentacea A. de. C. (*Myrsineae*). A scandent shrub, with very small white flowers.

BAKAU.
A name applied to mangrove trees, chiefly *Rhizophoreae*.

BAKAU PUTIH.
Bruguiera caryophylloides, Blume.

BAKEK.
Piper Chaba, Hunter. (*Piperaceae*). A pepper often cultivated; the fruit spikes are long and red.

BAKUNG.
Crinum asiaticum, L. (*Amaryllideae*). A large white flowered lily-like plant; common on sea shores.

BAKUNG AYER. BAKUNG PANTAI. BAKUNG SUASA.
Susum anthelminticum, Bl. (*Flagellarieae*). A common jungle plant with large leaves like those of a Crinum; the flowers small and green in a panicle.

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BAKUNG AYER.

Is also applied sometimes to *Chamæcladon angustifolium*. Schott. (*Aroideae*). A small aroid.

BĂLA.

Memecylon Myrsinoides, Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). A small tree with a hard wood, used for posts.

BALAI also TINGAL BALAI.

Aralidium pinnatifidum, Miq. (*Araliaceae*). A large shrub.

BĂLAM.

Bassia Balem, Miq. (*Sapotaceae*). A Sumatran word only, I think.

BĀLAM.

Pouzolzia pentandra. (*Urticaceae*.) A common weed.

BALAU also EMBALAU.

A large tree producing a good timber much in use. The plant has never been identified. It has large strongly ribbed leaves, white beneath, and oblong woody fruits.

BALAU BUNGA, BALAU BATU, BALAU TELOR have also not been identified.

BALAU BETINA.

Swintonia Schwenkii, Teysm. (*Anacardiaceae*). (Maingay's list). A large tree with good timber.

BĂLDU MERAH.

Haemaria discolor, Lindl. (*Orchideae*). A well-known foliage orchid, with deep brown purple leaves veined with gold.

BALIK ADAP.

Aussaenda variolosa, Wall. and *M. glabra* Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*.) *see* Adap-Adap.

BALIK ADAP (Akar).

Rubus glomeratus, Bl. (*Rosaceae*.) A raspberry, the backs of the leaves of which are buff-coloured.

BALIK ADAP BUKIT.

Mussaenda variabilis Hemsl. (*Rubiaceae*). A superb climber with star-like red flowers turning orange. This species does not possess the white bracts of *M. variolosa* from which the plant takes its native name.

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BALIK ANGIN.

Mallotus Cochinchinensis. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common tree the leaves of which are white beneath so that when the wind blows they turn and show the white backs, whence, the name, literally "turn in the wind."

BALIK ANGIN BUKIT.

Croton sublyratus, Kurz. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub, the backs of the leaves of which are silvery.

BALIK ANGIN LAUT.

Callicarpa lanata Griff. (*Verbenaceae*). A shrub the leaves of which are white on the backs.

BALIK ANGIN PUTIH.

Macaranga populifolia Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large tree, with entirely green rather small leaves.

BALIK KUNING.

Mallotus macrostachyus, Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) A shrub, the leaves of which have yellowish backs.

BALISTUR (Akar).

Trichosanthes cordata, Roxb. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A wild pumpkin with white flowers and showy scarlet gourds.

BALONG AYAM.

Antidesma Ghoesembilla, Gaertn. (*Euphorbiaceae*) in Penang. A shrub or small tree.

Also *Xerospermum Wallichianum*, King. (*Sapindaceae*) in Pahang. A tree with sweet yellow fruit, like those of the Rambutan Pachat.

BALONG AYAM BATU.

Pentaphragma begoniaefolium, Wall. (*Campanulaceae*). Lit. Rock-cockscomb, from the shape of the flower spike. A herb with cream coloured flowers; common on rocks and banks in jungles.

BALONG HIJAU.

Epiprinus malayanus, Griff. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A big tree.

BALUN HIJAU.

Dysoxylon cauliflorum Hiern. Also *Aglaia minutiflora* (*Meliaceae*). This name is applied to a number of Meliaceous trees, some of which produce a good second-class timber.

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BANA (Akar). (Selangor).
Smilax Helferi, A. de C. (*Liliaceae*). A climbing shrub, with green flowers in heads.

BANAU HUTAN.
Phyllagathis rotundifolia, Blume (*Melastomaceae*). A low herb with large round green leaves and compact heads of magenta flowers; occurs in thick jungle.

BANGANG. (Singapore),
Litsea polyantha, Juss. (*Laurineae*). A large tree with tufts of small yellow flowers.

BANGAS PUTIH.
Parinarium nitidum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). A tree with small drupes, eaten by children.

BANGKAWANG *see* Mengkuang.

BANGKONG also Bakung, which see.
Susum anthelminticum, Bl. (*Flagellarieae*.)

BANGKUDU *see* Mengkudu.
Morinda tinctoria L. (*Rubiaceae*).

BANGUS JANTAN.
Vitex vestita Wall. (*Verbenaceae*). A small tree with yellow flowers; common in jungles.

BANIT KIJANG.
Xylopia Malayana Maingay (*Anonaceae*). A small tree.

BANĬTAN.
Goniothalamus Prainianus King. (*Anonaceae*).

BANĬTAN MERAH.
Schoutenia Mastersi King. (*Tiliaceae*). A big tree.

BANGKO.
Eugenia Maingayi Duthie. (*Myrtaceae*). A fairly large tree with white clove-like flowers.

BANGKU. (Johor)
Kopsia probably an undescribed species near *K. arborescens* (*Apocynaceae*). A shrub with rather large white flowers.

BANK. (Johor)
Macaranga megalophylla Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

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BANO. (Akar)

Dischidia Rafflesiana Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*). A remarkable epiphytic climber easily distinguished by its curious conical yellow pitchers.

Also *Sarcolobus globosus* Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climber with small yellow flowers and globose fruits.

BANTUN.

Symplocos rubiginosa Wall. (*Styraceae*). A large shrub with bright green leaves and white flowers. Also a species of *Coelodepas* (*Euphorbiaceae*).

BANTUN HITAM.

Epiprinus Malacensis (*Euphorbiaceae*).

BANTUNAN.

Aporosa nigricans Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree with very dark green leaves.

BAPULUT.

Adenosma caeruleum Br. (*Scrophularineae*). An aromatic herb with pale lilac flowers.

BAREK.

Antidesma leucoclades Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) A small tree or shrub.

BARONG. (Johor)

Eleocarpus robustus Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

BARU also WARU and BARU LAUT.

(Appears as Fau and Vau in Polynesia, and Varu and Baru in Malagasy. Guppy. lc.) *Hibiscus tiliaceus* Linn. (*Malvaceae*). A seashore tree, the wood used for various small articles, and the bast as fibre. The name is also sometimes applied, perhaps by error, to *Thespesia populnea* L. a seashore tree much resembling it.

BARU CHINA.

Artemisia vulgaris L. (*Compositae*). The common wormwood which is often cultivated by the Chinese.

BARU LANDAK.

Hibiscus mutabilis L. (*Malvaceae*). A well known ornamental

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shrub with white flowers which turn red in the evening.

BARU LAUT.
This which is really *Hibiscus tiliaceus* is sometimes applied to *Guettarda speciosa* L. (*Rubiaceae*).

BARUS. (Malacca)
Garcinia sp. (*Guttiferae*).

BATIL.
Mangifera foetida Lour. (*Anacardiaceae*). More commonly known as Bachang.

BATU. (Akar)
Byttneria Maingayi, Hook. fil. (*Tiliaceae*). A large climber with curious white and pink flowers.

BAWAL HUTAN.
Phyllagathis rotundifolia Blume. (*Melastomaceae*).

BAWANG.
An onion or leek.

BAWANG BENGGALA and BAWANG BUMBÈ
Are large-sized onions imported.

BAWANG CHINA.
Garlic. *Allium sativum* L. (*Liliaceae*). Also BAWANG PUTIH.

BAWANG HUTAN.
Crinum asiaticum L (*Amaryllideae*). Also BAWANG TEMBAGA. See Bakung and Tembaga Suasa.

BAWANG KUCHEI.
Leeks. *Allium porrum* L.

BAWANG MERAH.
Onion. *Allium Cepa* L.

BAWANG (Rumput)
Fimbristylis asperrima Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*). A sedge, the leaves of which vaguely suggest those of an onion.

BAYA ROASA (Rumput).
Corchorus acutangulus Lam. (*Tiliaceae*). A weedy plant with yellow flowers.

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BAYAM.

Several *Amarantaceae* used as spinach are known by this name.

BAYAM BADAK.

Psychotria Malayana Jack. (*Rubiaceae*).

"Rhinoceros spinach." (Jack is the authority for this name). It is a low jungle shrub with large leaves.

BAYAM BETUL.

Amaranthus retroflexus Linn. according to Favre.

BAYAM DURI. BAYAM HUTAN.

Amaranthus spinosus L. (*Amarantaceae*). A good spinach.

BAYAM EKOR-KUCHING.

Celosia cristata L. (*Amarantaceae*). Lit. Cat's tail spinach. The cockscomb of gardens.

BAYAM MERAH.

Amaranthus gangeticus L. (*Amarantaceae*). The red leaved spinach.

BAYAM MUNYET. "Monkey-spinach." BAYAM PUTIH. "White-spinach." *Amaranthus viridis* L. (*Amarantaceae*).

BAYAM PASIR.

Alternanthera sessilis Br. (*Amarantaceae*). Lit. sand spinach.

BAYAM RUSA.

Cyathula prostrata Bl. (*Amarantaceae*). Lit. deer spinach.

BAYAM SĚLASIH.

Amaranthus caudatus L. (*Amarantaceae*).

BAYAS.

Oncosperma horrida (*Palmae*). A common palm resembling the Nibong *O. tigillaria* Griff., but has not the drooping leaflets of that species. It is useless as timber.

BAYAS BETINA.

Pinanga Scortechinii Becc. (*Palmae*). A small erect jungle palm.

BAYUR.

Pterospermum Jackianum Wall. (*Sterculiaceae.*) A medium

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or large tree with small leaves buff coloured beneath.

BAYUR BETINA. (Penang)
Sterculia Jackiana Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*). A small tree conspicuous from its scarlet pods and black seeds.

BAYUR JANTAN.
Pterospermum diversifolium Bl. (*Sterculiaceae.*) A much larger tree than *P. Jackianum* with very large flowers, and broad leaves white beneath.

BAYUR LAUT.
Heritiera littoralis Dryand. (*Sterculiaceae.*) A seashore tree with leaves silvered at the back.

BEBUAS. *see* Buas-Buas.

BEDARA.
Used for many plum-like fruits.

BEDARA CHINA.
The jujube. *Zizyphus jujuba* Lam. (*Rhamneae.*)

BEDARA HUTAN.
Strychnos sp. near *pubescens* Wall. (*Loganiaceae.*) A climbing shrub with small ovate leaves, and for a strychnos small fruits.

BEDARA LAUT.
Ximenia Americana L. (*Olacineae.*) A seashore shrub with white flowers and small yellow plums.

BEDARA LAUT. (Akar)
Randia fasciculata Dec. (*Rubiaceae*). A common seashore thorny shrub with white flowers.

BEDARA PAHIT.
Eurycoma latifolia Jack. (*Simarubeae*). A shrub the bark of which is very bitter and used in medicine for fever.

Also called, BEDARA PUTIH, BEDARA MERAH and PENAWAR PAHIT.

BĔDAT.
Sonneratia acida Linn. fil. (*Lythraceae*). A seacoast tree.

BEDI. (Penang)
Choetocarpus castanocarpus (*Euphorbiaceae*).

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BEDIL LALAT.

Diospyros argentea Griff. (*Ebenaceae*). Lit. flies' gunpowder (or crackers). The leaves when burnt make a crackling sound supposed to drive away mosquitoes.

BĔDŪRI.

Calotropis gigantea Br. (*Asclepiadeae*). The Mudar fibre plant, cultivated and used in medicine, and the plumes of the seed to stuff pillows.

BEGUNG.

An *Amorphophallus* (*Aroideae*). Used in making dart poison (see Likir). (Vaughan Stevens).

BĒKA. (Kelantan and Patani)

Parkia Roxburghii Don. (*Leguminosae*). Commonly known as Petai.

BEKÁ-BEKÁ. (Selangor)

A big leguminous tree with pale bark, flowers yellow, and fruit like a nutmeg. It gives a good timber. I have seen neither flowers nor fruit.

BEKIL. (Perak)

Lasia spinosa Thw. (*Aroideae*). A thorny plant growing in swamps. The common name for it is Gli-gli.

BEKWOI. (Penang)

Crypteronia pubescens Blume. (*Lythraceae*). A common tree in Penang.

BELALAI GAJAH.

Uncaria sclerophylla Roxb. (*Rubiaceae*). One of the finest wild gambiers, with large heads of silky white flowers.

BELANGKAS.

Aglaia odorata Lour. (*Meliaceae*). A Chinese shrub with very small yellow flowers, sweetly scented in the evening. The Belangkas is the king-crab (*Limulus*). Applied to plants, it appears to be used for those which have very small round flowers suggestive of the little round eggs of the king-crab.

BELANGKAS. (Rumput)

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Mollugo stricta L. (*Ficoideae*). A very small weed with white flowers.

BELANGKAS HUTAN.

Alseodaphne umbelliflora Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*). A small tree.

BELANGKAS HUTAN.

Labisia pothoina, Lindl. (*Myrsineae*). A small jungle-shrub about a foot tall, with little pink and white flowers and red berries.

BELIAN.

Eusideroxylon Schwageri Teysomm, (*Laurineae*). The well-known Borneo iron-wood, imported here as timber.

BELIAN WANGI.

Dichopsis obovata Clarke (*Sapotaceae*). Maingay's list. A well-known timber. The tree also produces a good getah-percha.

BELIMBING. BELIMBING BULUH.

Averrhoa Bilimbi L. (*Geraniaceae*). A well-known fruit.

BELIMBING. (Akar)

Abrus precatorius L. (*Leguminosae*). A well-known climber with lilac flowers and scarlet and black peas.

BELIMBING BESI. BELIMBING BULAT.

BELIMBING HUTAN. BELIMBING KERIS.

BELIMBING KRA. BELIMBING PENJURU. BELIMBING PIPIT.

Connaropsis monophylla Planch. (*Geraniaceae*). A tree with dark-red acid fruits.

BELIMBING KEMBOLA. BELIMBING MANIS. BELIMBING BATU.

Averrhoa Carambola L. (*Geraniaceae*).

BELUKAP.

Rhizophora mucronata Lan. (*Rhizophoreae*). One of the mangroves.

BELUNTAS. BELUNTAS PAYA.

Pluchea Indica L. (*Compositae*). A seashore shrub with lilac flowers.

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BELUNTAS BUKIT.
Erythroxylon Burmanicum Griff. (*Lineae*). A large tree with small deep green leaves.

BELUNTAS PADI. (Malacca)
Clitoria cajanaefolia Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A small shrub with large pale violet or white flowers. Common in waste country but probably introduced here.

BĔLŪRU (Akar)
Entada scandens L. (*Leguminosae*). A very large climber with immense pods.

BEMBAN. BEMBAN GAJAH.
Clinogyne grandis Benth. (*Marantaceae*).

BEMBAN AYER. (Selangor)
Clinogyne dichotoma. Salisb.

BEMBAN KELICHAP. (Selangor)
Cl. A species with a very hard stem.
These plants are stiff shrubby plants with white flowers. *C. grandis* Benth. common in damp jungles, grows about 12 feett all and the stems are used for making baskets. *C. dichotoma* grows on the borders of streams and is a much smaller plant. The third mentioned by the Malays I have not met with.

BEMBARU. *see* BARU.

BENAK.
Kurrimia paniculata Wall. (*Celastrineae*). A medium sized tree, see Biko-biko.

BENĀLU also
BENDALU, BENDALU-BENDALU, SANALU and BENELU. *see* Dalu-Dalu and Mendalu.
Henslowia Lobbiana A. De C. (*Santalaceae*). A common half climbing shrub with red berries, occurring usually on the seacoast.

BENĀLU API.
Loranthus crassus. Hook. fil. and *L. ferrugineus* Miq. (*Loranthaceae*). The word appears to be used for several of the broad-leaved mistletoes.

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BENGKAL. BENGKAL PAYA.
Cenolophon parvifolius Oliv. (*Olacineae*). A large tree.

BENGKAL BUKIT.
Mastixia Junghuhniana Miq. (*Cornaceae*). A tree with greenish white flowers.

BENGKAWANG.
Gleichenia linearis (*Filices*). (Clifford's Dictionary). The common fern known also as Resam.

BENGKUANG also SENGKUANG.
Pachyrrhizus angulatus Rich. (*Leguminosae*). The yam bean, often cultivated.

BENUT PAYA.
Pternandra caerulescens, Jack. (*Melastomaceae*).

BERANGAN.
Chestnut. (*Castanopsis*).

BERANGAN ANTAN.
Quercus oidocarpa Korth.

BERANGAN BABI.
Oaks. *Quercus* spp. Commonly used for *Quercus lamponga*, Miq., *Q. Rassa*, Miq., etc.

BERANGAN BABI HUTAN.
Quercus encleisocarpa Korth.

BERANGAN DURI.
Castanopsis Javanica Dec. (*Cupuliferae*).

BERANGAN GAJAH.
Castanopsis sp. A chestnut with a single very large oblong seed which is used in medicine as a purgative.

BERANGAN PADI.
Quercus spicata L. An oak with large spikes of acorns.

BERANGAN PAPAN.
Castanopsis Hulletti King.

BEREKSA. Also BIRAKSA and BREKSA.
Cassia fistula L. (*Leguminosae*).

BERINGIN. *see* WARINGIN.
Ficus Benjamina L. (*Urticaceae*).

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BERINGIN. (Akar)
F. pisifera Wall.

BERTAM.
Eugeissona tristis Griff. (*Palmae*). The split leaf-stalks are used for making chicks.

BERTIS. (Selangor)
Psychotria polycarpa Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). Climber with small white flowers, and conspicuous white berries.

BERUBONG.
Adina rubescens Hemsl. (*Rubiaceae*).

BERUMBONG BUKIT.
Duabanga sonneratioides Ham. (*Lythraceae*). A large tree.

BERUNUS. (Akar)
Æschynanthus radicans Jack. (*Gesneraceae*). A climbing epiphyte with scarlet tubular flowers.

BESUMBONG. (Malacca)
Mallotus macrostachyus Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

BETARI. BATARI.
Sorghum saccharatum L. (*Gramineae*). A grass cultivated sometimes for its grain.

BĔTI-BĔTI.
Eugenia zeylanica L. (*Myrtaceae*) *see* Nasi-Nasi.

BETI PAYA.
Eugenia species.

BĔTIK.
The papaya. *Carica papaya* L. (*Papayaceae*).

BETIK BELULANG.
A hard variety.

BETIK BUBOR.
A soft variety.

BETIK RAMBAI.
The hermaphrodite form.

BETUTU. (Malacca)
Eurya acuminata L. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A small tree, common in secondary jungle.

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BEU. (Rumput) (Singapore)
Eclipta alba L. *(Compositae)*. A small white-flowered weed.

BHOI.
Roucheria Griffithiana Planch. (*Lineae.*) Probably a Sakai word; given me by Professor Vaughan-Stevens. The plant is also known as Ipoh akar putih, which see.

BIAK. (Perak)
Mitragyne speciosa Korth. *(Rubiaceae)*. Leaves used as a substitute for opium in Perak, according to Mr. Wray.

BIAWAK RIMBA.
Eugenia sp. (*Myrtaceae*).

BIDATA.
Sonneratia acida Linn fil. (*Lythraceae*). Favre and Filet both give this. I have not met with it.

BIDIS. (Rumput)
Panicum indicum L. (*Gramineae*).

BIJAN.
Sesamum indicum De Cand. (*Pedalineae*). The cultivated plant which produces the Til-seed.

BIJI. (Akar) (Jobor)
Roucheria Griffithii Planch. (*Lineae*).

BIKO-BIKO.
Kurrimia paniculata Wall. *(Celastrineae)*.

BILA.
The Bäel tree. *Aegle Marmelos* Corr. *(Rutaceae)*. Sometimes cultivated.

BILIS JANTAN. (Rumput)
Cyperus haspan L. *(Cyperaceae)*.

BINASA.
Plumbago rosea L. *(Plumbagineae)*. A cultivated plant with red flowers generally called Cheraka. Favre gives *Binasa*.

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BINCHE. (Daun)
Lasianthus sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A small roughly hairy shrub with blue berries.

BINGKIRING. (Johor)
Garcinia sp. (*Guttiferae*). An enormous tree of which I was only able to obtain a few fruits and leaves.

BINJAI.
Mangifera coesia Jack. (*Anacardiaceae*). A common fruit-tree.

BINTAN.
Cerbera odollam L. (*Apocynaceae*) also BINTARO. *See* BUTA-BUTA.

BINTANG MERAH. BINTANG-KUNING.
Mussoenda variabilis Hemsl. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with red star-like flowers.

BINTANGOR. Also MENTANGOR.
Various species of *Calophyllum* (*Guttiferae*). Medium or large trees with bunches of white flowers. The timber of some kinds is used for building houses and boats.
The Calophyllums are called: Fetau (Samoa), Vetau (Fiji), Betau (Macassar), and Viritanina (Malagasy). (Guppy, Polynesians and their plant names). All words evidently connected.

BINTANGOR BATU. BINTANGOR BESAR.
BINTANGOR BUKIT.
Calophyllum pulcherrimum Wall.

BINTANGOR BUNGA.
Calophyllum inophyllum L. also *C. spectabile* Willd.

BINTANGOR BUNUT.
Calophyllum spectabile Willd.

BINTANGOR MERAH.
Calophyllum Wallichianum Planch. From the red wool on the young leaves.

BINTANGOR RIMBA.
Calophyllum macrocarpum Hook. fil. (*Guttiferae*.)

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BIRAH.

A name applied to various aroids chiefly wild. Guppy, etc., gives Via (Fiji) Viha (Malagasy) Bia (Sundanese) as allied words.

BIRAH AYER.

Aglaonema marantifolium Schott. (*Aroideae*). A large aroid growing in swampy jungle.

BIRAH HUTAN.

Cyrtosperma lasioides Griff. (*Aroideae*). A big aroid with sagittate leaves with prickly petioles; growing in swamps.

BIRAH KECHIL.

Typhonium divaricatum Decne. (*Aroideae*). A common little aroid; growing as a weed in waste ground.

BIRAH KELADI.

Colocasia antiquorum Schott. (*Aroideae*). The cultivated Keladi, widely used as food.

BIRAH NEGRI. BIRAH NAGRI. (Favre)

Alocasia macrorrhiza Schott. (*Aroideae*). A large cultivated aroid.

BIRAKSA.

Cassia fistula L. (*Leguminosae*) (Favre). Evidently not a Malay word; the tree is only cultivated here and that not often.

BIRING. (Rumput)

Hedyotis pinifolia Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A road-side weed with small white flowers.

BIRURONG HITAM.

Melastoma polyanthum Bl.

BIRURONG MERAH.

Melastoma asperum Bl. These two words are given in Clifford's Dictionary as Malay. Filet gives them as Rhio words, I have never heard them used for the Melastomas. which are here usually known as Senduduk.

BISA (Akar.)

Sphenodesma triflora Wight. (*Verbenaceae*). Lit. Poison-climber.

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BITTÔT.
Cansjera Rheedii Walk. Arn. (*Olacineae*). A shrub.

BLAN. (Johor)
Canarium sp. (*Burseraceae*).

BLAY BESAR.
Strychnos pubescens Clarke. (*Loganiaceae*). A poisonous plant used in making dart-poison by the Sakais.

BLAY HITAM.
Strychnos Tieute Bl. (*Loganiaceae*). One of the poisonous plants used in making Sakai dart-poison. Mr. Vaughan-Stevens is the authority for the name Blay.

BLAY KECHIL; BLAY MERAH.
Gnetum edule Bl. (*Gnetaceae*). A climber with rather large brown fruits. It is used in making the dart-poison of the Sakais. (Vaughan-Stevens).

BOBOKOR. (Selangor)
Litsea sp. (*Laurineae*). A tree with large ovate leaves and round green fruits.

BOBOREK.
Xanthophyllum Kunstleri King. (*Polygalaceae*). A handsome dark green tree with white flowers.

BÔDI. BUDI.
Ficus religiosa L. (*Urticaceae*). The Peepul tree.

BOGAH. (Province Wellesley)
Cycas Rumphii Miq. (*Cycadeae*).

BOILA HITAM. (Kemaman)
Zingiber Griffithii Bak. (*Zingiberaceae*). Vaughan-Steven gives this word. I imagine the first part is Sakai.

BOKO-BOKO.
Kurrimia pulcherrima Wall. (*Celastrineae*).

BÔLI.
Parkia Roxburghiana Don. (*Leguminosae*). According to Clifford.

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BONDOK.
Guilandina bonduc L. (*Leguminosae*). A thorny climber with yellow flowers, usually found near the sea.

BONG-BONG.
Carallia integerrima Dec. (*Rhizophoreae*)

BONGKAH AYER.
Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A tree.

BONGKONG. (Perak)
The Chempedak, *Artocarpus Polyphema* Persoon. (*Urticaceae*)

BONGOH. BONGOR.
Lagerstroemia floribunda Jack. (*Lythraceae*).

BONGOH BALONG.
L. hexaptera. Mq.

BONGOH MALUKUT.
L. sp.

BONGOH RAYA.
L. flos-Reginae Retz.

BONGOH SUSOR.
L. sp.
The Bongohs—*Lagerstroemia*—are fair sized trees with showy purple or pink flowers. They inhabit banks of rivers. The timber is used for boat building.

BONGSOI.
Goniothalamus macrophyllus Hook. fil. (*Anonaceas*)

BONTO DARAT. (Rumput)
Panicum indicum L. (*Gramineae*).

BOROMBONG. (Akar.)
Taeniochloena Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Connaraceae*). A climbing plant.

BŌTOR. *see* KACHANG BOTOR.
Psophocarpus tetragonolobus Dec. (*Leguminosae*). A cultivated bean. The word is said to be a perversion of "bottle," but Rumph gives it from the Arabic *Batr*, a lobe.

BRAC. (Johor)
Eugenia Sp. (*Myrtaceae*).

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BRAMBAN.
Allium cepa L. (Favre). "A white fragrant lily." (Clifford).

BRAMBAN HUTAN.
Pancratium zeylanicum L. (*Amaryllideae*). (Clifford.) This is really a Javanese word which corresponds to the Malay Bawang.

BRANG. *see* Buluh-brang.

BRANGAN. *see* Berangan.

BRAS-BRAS.
Aporosa Maingayi Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae.*)

BRAS-BRAS HITAM.
Antidesma bunias Muell. Arg. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) All these plants (Bras-Bras) are small jungle trees.

BRAS-BRAS HUTAN.
Aporosa Praineana Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae.*)

BRAS-BRAS MERAH.
Aporosa microcalyx Hook. fiil.

BREDIN.. (Province Wellesley)
Caryota mitis Lour. (*Palmae.*) *see* Tukus.

BREKSA. *see* Bereksa.

BREMI.
Herpestes monniera L. (*Scrophularineae.*) A small scented herb used by the natives as an alterative.

BREMI HUTAN.
Limnophila conferta Benth. (*Scrophularineae.*)

BRUAS. *see* Buas-buas.

BRUNGIN.
Ficus Benjamina L. Variant of Beringin (Clifford's Dictionary.) Filet gives it as a Rhio word.

BUA (Rumput.)
Salomonia cantoniensis Lour. (*Polygalaceae.*) A little pink-flowered weed growing in grass plots.

BUAH. Fruit.
Appears as Vua in Malagasy.

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BUAH BRAS. (Province Wellesley)
Chasalia curviflora Miq. (*Rubiaceae.*)

BUAH BUTANG.
Morinda umbellata L. (*Rubiaceae.*) A shrub with orange button-like heads of fruits.

BUAH KERAS.
Aleurites Moluccanus L. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) The candle-nut called here also Kamiri and Singapore nuts.

BUAH KERAS LAUT.
Hernandia sonora L. (*Laurineae.*) A large seashore tree.

BUAH SUNGEI. (Selangor)
Ficus chartacea Wall. (*Urticaceae.*) A common little shrubby fig.

BUAS (Akar.)
Premna parasitica Bl. A climbing species.

BUAS-BUAS.
Contracted to Bebuas, and a variant is Bruas. *Premna cordifolia* Roxb. and other species (*Verbenaceae.*) Strong scented shrubs or trees with corymbs of white flowers.

BUAS-BUAS BUKIT. BUAS-BUAS PAYA.
Viburnum sambucinum Reinwdt. (*Caprifoliaceae*). The plant somewhat resembles a *Premna*.

BUAS-BUAS LAUT.
Scaevola Koenigii L. (*Goodenovieae.*) A seashore shrub more commonly known as Ambong-Ambong.

BUBONGKAL.
Bridelia pustulata Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae.*)

BUBULUS. (Malacca.)
Also Bulu-Ulat. *Sonerila* sp. (*Melastomaceae.*) A herb with pink flowers.

BŬBŬRAS PADI.
Aporosa microculyx Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) A contraction for Bras-Bras.

BUBŬRUS.
Alstonia macrophylla Wall. (*Apocynaceae.*)

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BUDI, also BODI.
Ficus religiosa L. (*Urticaceae.*)

BUJANG SAMALAM.
Jussieua suffruticosa L. (*Onagraceae.*) A herb with yellow flowers growing in swamps. Literally, Bachelor for an evening.

BUJANG SAMALAM BUKIT.
Ardisia oxyphylla C. B. Clarke. (*Myrsineae.*) A low shrub with pink flowers.

BUJANG SAMALAM (Rumput)
Vernonia cinerea Less. (*Compositae*) A common pink flowered groundsel.

BUKU BEMBAN.
Morinda sarmentosa (*Rubiaceae.*) The words also mean a "peculiar knot plaited with several strands" (Clifford's Dictionary.) Perhaps the knot-like head of fruits of the plant is referred to by the native name.

BUKU BULOH (Rumput.)
Fuirena glomerata L. (*Cyperaceae.*) Buku is a joint or knot.

BULAI.
Oroxylon indicum Vent. (*Bignonaceae.*) A small tree easily known by its enormous sword shaped pods.

BULAN AYER. (Selangor)
Cratoeva religiosa var. Narvala (*Capparideae.*) A shrub or small tree with cream coloured flowers and large oblong hanging brown fruits said to be poisonous.
Another plant called Bulan betul appears to be a *Cratoeva* but the fruit is said to be red.

BULAN MUDU (Akar.)
Rubus glomeratus Lind. (*Rosaceae.*) The common wild raspberry.

BULANG or BULANGAN.

BULANG GAJAH. BULANG KECHIL.
Gmelina villosa (*Verbenaceae*) also *Canthium horridum* (*Rubiaceae.*) Both of these are thorny shrubs, with yellow acid berries about an inch long.

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BULANG PELANDOK (Akar.)
Canthium oliganthum Miq. (*Rubiaceae.*)

BLANG TIKUS. BULANG HITAM.
U*Canthium horridum* Bl. (*Rubiaceae.*)

BULANGKAN.
Cynometra polyandra Roxb. (*Leguminosae.*)

BULONGGO.
Dehaasia sp. (*Laurineae.*)

BULU-BULU.
Diospyros argentea Griff. (*Ebenaceae.*) See Bedil Lalat. Bulu signifies fur. The leaves of the plant are covered beneath with short hairs.

BULU ULAT.
Sonerila sp. (*Melastomaceae.*) A small hairy herb with pink flowers.

BULUH. BULOH.
A bamboo. The word runs through much of the Archipelago and appears as Fafulu in Timor.

BULUH (Akar.)
A name applied to several of the scandent species such as *Bambusa Ridleyi* Gamble. *Schizostachyum chilianthum* Gamble. *Gigantochloa Kurzii* Gamble. (*Gramineae.*)

BULUH BALAI.
Bambusa tuldoides Munro.

BULUH BATU.
Dendrocalamus strictus Nees.

BULUH BERSUMPITAN.
Bambusa Wrayi Stapf. Used in making blowpipes.

BULUH BETONG PERIH.
Dendrocalamus flagellifer Munro.

BULUH BRANG.
The male bamboo. *Dendrocalamus strictus.* Ham. (*see* Clifford's Dictionary.)

BULUH CHINA.
Bambusa nana Roxb. The hedge bamboo.

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BULUH DURI.
Bambusa Blumeana Sch. The spiny bamboo.

BULUL JURON.
Schizostachyum Blumei Nees.

BULUH KASAP.
Ochlandra Ridleyi Gamble.

BULUH MATA RUSA.
Gigantochloa Kurzii Gamble. (Wray)

BULUH MINYAK.
Oxytenanthera sinuata Gamble.

BULUH PADI.
Schizostachyum aciculare Gamble.

BULU PAN.
Bambusa vulgaris L. (Wray)

BULUH PERINDU.
Bambusa nana Roxb. According to Wray, but this I gather from a letter from Mr. Skeat is not the Buluh Perindu used in magic by the Malays, which is at present unknown.

BULU PLANG.
Gigantochloa Wrayi Gamble. (Wray)

BULUH RAYA.
Gigantochloa Scortechinii Gamble. (Wray)

BULUH TEBRAU. *see* TEBRAU.
Almost any of the larger grasses, especially *Thysanolaena acarifera* Nees.

BULUH TEMIANG.
Bambusa Wrayi Hook. fil. The bamboo used for blowpipes.

BULUH TEMPAT.
Dendrocalamus strictus Nees. The Male bamboo.

BULUH TILAN.
Gigantochloa heterostachya Munro.

BULUH TILAN MINYAK.
G. latispiculata Munro.

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BULUH TULOH.
Schizostachyum Zollingeri Kurz.

BULUNTOH BURONG.
Glycosmis sapindoides Lindl. (*Rutaceae.*) A common shrub, with small white flowers.

BUMBAN. *see* BEMBAN.

BUMBOT. (Rumput)
Mariscus albescens Gaud. (*Cyperaceae*).

BUNAK.
Kurrimia paniculata Wall. (*Celastrineae.*)

BUNEH. (Favre) BUNI. (Clifford)
Antidesma bunius. (*Euphorbiaceae*). This is given by Favre and Clifford as Malay. Filet gives it as Makasar. The plant, is a tree with small acid red fruits.

BUNGA. A flower.

BUNGA BIDADARI. BUNGA PUTRI.
Grammatophyllum speciosum (Marsden) (*Orchideae.*) The words signify two kinds of fairies. I never heard either expression used.

BUNGA BIRU.
Clitorea ternatea L. (*Leguminosae*). Lit. Blue flower.

BUNGA CHINA.
Ixora, cultivated varieties. It is also sometimes applied to *Gardenias.*

BUNGA KASTURI.
Renanthera moschifera Lindl. (*Orchideae*). "Musk-flower." The scorpion orchid.

BUNGA KASUT.
Cypripedium barbatum Lindl. (*Orchideae*). "Shoe flower." I doubt this being a genuine Malay name but it is often used by the orchid dealers.

BUNGA MAS.
Asclepias curassavica L. (*Asclepiadeae*). Lit. Gold flower. An introduced weed with bright-yellow and red flowers.

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BUNGA PAGAR.
Lantana camara L. (*Verbenaceae*). Pagar is a hedge. The common Lantana.

BUNGA PALA.
Mace—the aril of the Nutmeg.

BUNGA RAYA.
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L. (*Malvaceae.*) The cultivated Hibiscus.

BUNGA SAPONG.
Pittosporum ferrugineum L. (*Pittosporeae*). A common seashore tree with white flowers and yellow fruits.

BUNGA SUSU.
Gardenia florida L. (*Rubiaceae*) also *Tabernoemontana coronaria* Br. (*Apocynaceae.*) "Milk flower." Well known cultivated plants.

BUNGA TULIS. (Malacca)
Anoectochilus Reinwardtii Bl. (*Orchideae.*) One of the ornamented foliage orchids, with deep maroon leaves viened with gold.

BUNGKAL.
Randia anisophylla Jack (*Rubiaceae.*) A common jungle tree.

BUNGKUP. (Johor)
Bruguiera species (*Rhizophoreae.*)

BUNGLEI.
Zingiber Cassumunaar (*Zingiberaceae.*) A ginger often to be seen near villages the rhizomes of which are used in medicine and as spice.

BUNGOH. (Penang) BUNGUR. (Favre)
Lagerstroemia Reginae and allied species; *see* BONGOR.

BUNTAT BAHONG.
Lasianthus Wightianus Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae.*) A very foetid shrub, one of the plants called Daun Sekuntut.

BUNTAT ULAR. (Akar)
Ficus urophylla Wall. (*Urticaceae.*) A common fig climbing on other trees.

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BUNUT PAYA.
Pternandra coerulescens Jack. (*Melastomaceae.*) *See* BENUT PAYA.

BŬNÛAI.
Kayea grandis King. (*Guttiferae.*)

BURUMBONG JANTAN.
Randia densiflora Benth. (*Rubiaceae.*)

BŬRUBAH RIMBAH. (Malacca)
Antidesma velutinosum Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) A common jungle shrub.

BURUNAI.
Antidesma alatum Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) A small tree.

BURUTTA (Bunga.)
Connarus ferrugineus Jack. (*Connaraceae.*) Jack is the authority for this.

BUSOK-BUSOK.
Cassia nodosa Ham. (*Leguminosae.*) Also contracted to Sibusok. A large tree with pink flowers.

BUTA-BUTA also **BABUTA.**
Cerbera odollam L. and *C. lactaria* Ham. (*Apocynaceae.*) The milk produces blindness (Buta = blind.)

BUTA-BUTA DARAT.
Alstonia macrophylla Wall. (*Apocynaceae.*) A tree allied to Cerbera, but the flowers are much smaller.

BUTANG (Rumput.)
Eriocaulon sexangulare L. (*Eriocauloneae*) also *Rhynchospora Wallichiana* Korth. (*Cyperaceae.*) Butang is a modification of the English *Button.* Both plants have small heads of flowers more or less like buttons.

BUTANG BUNGA (Akar.)
Lettsomia Maingayi Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae.*) A climber with large heads of purple flowers.

BUTULANG.
Canthium didymum Roxb. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

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CHA PADANG.
Scoparia dulcis L. (*Scrophularineae*). A weed used for making a kind of tea. The name means field tea. It is also called Té macao.

CHABANG BAJU. (Buah)
Lasianthus Wallichii Wight. or a closely allied species (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers and blue berries.

CHABANG LIMA. (Akar)
Sphenodesma barbata Schauer. (*Verbenaceae.*) Literally Five branches. A climber with small violet flowers in a head surrounded by bracts.

CHABANG LIMA. (Akar).
Heptapleurum heterophyllum Seem. (*Araliaceae.*) An epiphytic plant with five leaflets to each leaf.

CHABANG TIGA. (Selangor)
Trichosanthes celebica Miq. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A wild pumpkin with *five lobes* to the leaf and red fruits. The leaves are used as a bait for the Kelawei fish.

CHABANG TUJOH.
Ampelocissus sp. (*Ampelideae*). A vine with seven-lobed leaves.

CHABEI.
Long pepper. *Piper longum L.* (*Piperaceae*) Also used in some places for Capsicums.

CHABEI HUTAN.
Piper caninum L. (*Piperaceae*). A wild pepper.

CHABEI PINTAL. (Penang) CH. TALI. (Singapore)
Helicteres Isora L. (*Sterculiaceae.*) The capsules used in native medicine.

CHA-CHA.
Stereospermum fimbriatum De C. (*Bignonaceae.*) A handsome small tree with lilac tubular flowers the petals of which are beautifully fringed.

CHACHANG LAYAR.
Monochoria hastaefolia Pres L. (*Pontederiaceae*). An aquatic herb with blue flowers.

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CHABE HANTU. (Penang).
Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. *(Pittosporeae).*

CHADAK. (Selangor)
Zingiber spectabile Griff. (*Zingiberaceae*). A very handsome wild ginger with brilliant yellow or red spikes and black flowers spotted with yellow.

CHALANG PAYA.
Croton oblongifolius Roxb. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large shrub with spikes of green flowers.

CHAMAU. CHEMAU.
Dracaena Maingayi Bak. *D. angustifolia* Wall., and other tree Dracaenas (*Liliaceae*).

CHAMBAI BATU.
Pellionia Javanica Wedd. (*Urticaceae*). A herb common on rocks.

CHAMIN-CHAMIN.
Cicca acidissima (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree with green acid fruits used in curries.

CHAMPADANG.
Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq. (*Tiliaceae*). A common weed with yellow flowers and fruits like small burrs.

CHANA.
Parinarium Griffithianum Hook fil. (*Rosaceae*). A big tree with masses of white flowers.
Also *Cesalpinia pulcherrima* Roxb. (*Leguminosae*) (according to Favre) (*Leguminoseae.*) An ornamental bush often cultivated.

CHANGEL *see* CHENGEL.

CHANGI ULAR.
Bragantia corymbosa (*Aristolochiaceae.*) A half climbing shrub with small flowers and long twisted pods.

CHANGKOI BAHANG.
Ophioriza sp. *(Rubiaceae.)*

CHANJAL.
Tristania Whitiana Griff. (*Myrtaceae.*) A big tree more commonly known as Pelawan.

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CHĀPA. CHAPU.
Blumea balsamifera De. C. *(Compositae.)* A large half shrubby weed common in waste grounds. It is strongly scented, and produces the Ngai camphor of the Chinese and is used in native medicine.

CHAPAH. CHAPANENG.
Clerodendron villosum Bl. (*Verbenaceae.*) A common large shrub with white flowers.

CHAREK-CHAREK. (Akar)
Vitis macrostachya Miq. (*Ampelideae.*) A large vine with long hanging spikes of flowers.

CHATENG. (Buah)
Microdesmis caseariaefolia Planch. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) A small tree.

CHATO.
Ardisia oxyphylla Wall. *(Myrsineae.)*

CHAWAT UDI.
Vitis adnata Wall. (*Ampelideae.*) A slender vine.

CHEKOP MANIS.
Sauropus albicans Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) Favre gives Chekōh. A small shrub cultivated as a spinach.

CHEKOW. (Pahang)
Garcinia Praineana King. (*Guttiferae.*)

CHAMANTONG GAJAH.
Aporosa Praineana Hook fil. *(Euphorbiaceae).* A small tree with round orange coloured fruits.

CHEMANTON MERAH.
Eloeocarpus Mastersi Hook fil. (*Tiliaceae*).

CHEMPEDAK.
Artocarpus polyphema Pers. (*Urticaceae*). The wellknown native fruit.

CHEMPEDAK AYER,
Artocarpus Maingayi King. (*Urticaceae*).

CHEMPAKA. CHAMPAKA.
The champak tree. *Michelia Champaca* L. (*Magnoliaceae*).

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CHEMPAKA BIRU.
Plumiera acutifolia L. (*Apocynaceae*). The Frangipani. (Clifford's Dictionary).

CHEMPAKA BUKIT. (Malacca)
Cephaelis Griffithii Hook fil. (*Rubiaceae.*) A small shrub with a sweet scented flower.

CHEMPAKA HUTAN.
Gardenia Griffithii Hook fil. (*Rubiaceae.*) A shrub or tree with sweet scented orange flowers.

CHEMPAKA JANGGI.
Sterculia laevis Jack. (*Sterculiaceae.*) A small tree or shrub with a scarlet fruit.

CHEMPAKA PUTIH HUTAN.
Randia anisophylla Jack. (*Rubiaceae.*) A small tree with small white flowers.

CHEMPERAI. CHIMPERAI.
Champereia Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Santalaceae.*)
Also *Cansjera Rheedii* Gmelin. (*Olacineae.*) Seashore shrubs with inconspicuous flowers.

CHEMPERAI BATU.
Gomphandra lanceolata King. (*Olacineae.*)

CHEMPERAI DADIS. (Malacca)
Urophyllum Blumeanum Wight. (*Rubiaceae.*) A common jungle shrub with white flowers, with yellow or orange berries.

CHENAMA.
Clausena excavata Burm. (Penang), and *Micromelum hirsutum* Oliv. in Pahang. (*Rutaceae.*)

CHENANG HUTAN. (Malacca)
Unona dasymaschala Bl. (*Anonaceae*) A low shrub.

CHENARA.
Commersonia echinata Forst. (*Tiliaceae*). A common tree in secondary jungle with white flowers.

CHENDANA.
Sandal-wood, *Santalum album* L. (*Santalaceae*). Imported and sold in the shops.

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CHENDAWAN.
A fungus. Chiefly applied to *Agarici.*

CHENDAWAN BATANG.
Lentinus exilis. A dry brown fungus growing on old rotten tree stems.

CHENDAWAN BORENG. CHENDAWAN MERAH.
Polystictus sanguinea. A woody scarlet fungus common on wood, used in native medicine as an astringent

CHENDAWAN IPOH.
A white Agaric with dull violet fur on the top.

CHENDAWAN JUMPUT-JUMPUT.
Daldinia vernicosa Cesati. A bun-shaped black polished fungus growing on wood. Jumput-jumput is a kind of bun.

CHENDAWAN KARANG.
Clavaria various species. The branched fungi known in England as witches butter. Literally coral fungus. Also applied to a woody coral-like grey fungus *Stereum nitidulum.*

CHENDAWAN RAMBUT ALI.
Marasmius gordipes. A very common plant with hair like stems running over dead leaves and small yellow pilei.

CHENDAWAN SAMANGKOK.
Cyathula sp. A small cup shaped fungus growing on wood.

CHENDAWAN TELAKONG.
Dictyophora campanulata Nees. The common stink-horn, a white fungus with a beautiful white lacework veil hanging from the upper part.

CHENDAWAN TELINGA KRA.
Polystictus xerampelinus Kalchbr. "Ape's ear fungus." A brown woody fungus which grows on wood.

CHENDAWAN TELINGA TIONG.
Agaricus species. A bright orange red fungus suggesting the wattles on the ear of the Tiong bird. *Mainatus jaranieus.*

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CHENDAWAN TUMBONG KLAPA.
Scleroderma flavo-crocatum. Tumbong kelapa is the ball-shaped mass of kernel of the coconut when germinating. The fungus is a yellow puff-ball, with a black inside when ripe, common on paths in woods.

CHENDERAI. CHENDERAI HUTAN.
Grewia paniculata Roxb. also *G. fibrocarpa* Mast. (*Tiliaceae*). Small trees with white flowers.

CHENDERAI. (Akar)
Grewia umbellata Roxb. (*Tiliaceae.*) A climbing species.

CHENDERAI GAJAH.
Croton argyratus Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae.*)

CHENDERAI PAYA.
Grewia Miqueliana Kurz. (*Tiliaceae.*)

CHENDERAI RIMBA.
Grewia fibrocarpa Mast, also *G. umbellata* L. (*Tiliaceae.*)

CHENDĚRU.
Diplanthera bancana Scheff. (*Bignonaceae.*) Tree with golden yellow flowers.

CHENDRA. CHENDUI.
Epiprinus Malayanus Griff. (*Euphorbiaceae.*)

CHENGAI PETRI.
Alstonia macrophylla Wall. (*Apocynaceae.*)

CHENGAI also CHENGAL.
Balanocarpus maximus King. (*Dipterocarpeae.*) One of the best native timbers. A gigantic tree, now getting scarce.

CHENGAL BATU BUKIT.
Melanochyla Maingayi Hook. fil. (Maingay's list) "A tree yielding a black varnish, wood pale yellowish white with a small brown centre, grain fine, medium hard."

CHENGKRING.
Erythrina stricta Roxb. *E. indica* L. (*Leguminosae.*) CHENGKRING ABANG (Clifford and Swettenham) is probably this species. A well-known tree with orange coloured flowers which is grown as a shade tree or as a pepper support.

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CHENGKRING (Rumput).
Hedyotis glabra Br. (*Rubiaceae.*) A common weedy herb with small white flowers.

CHEREK BANTU.
Phyllanthus frondosus Wall. (*Euphorbiaceae.*)

CHEREK HITAM.
Clausena excavata Burm. (*Rutaceae*). A small tree with strongly scented leaves used in curries.

CHEREK JANTAN.
Brucea Sumatrana Wall. (*Simarubeae*). A shrub with an aromatic scent.

CHEREK PUTIH.
Micromelum pubescens Bl. (*Rutaceae.*)

CHERIT BÛDĂK.
Croton argyratus Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae.*)

CHERIT HUTAN.
Clerodendron deflexum Wall. (*Verbenaceae.*) A common jungle shrub with heads of white flowers and red bracts.

CHERIT MORAI.
Glycosmis sapindoides Lindl. (*Rutaceae.*)

CHERMEI also CHERMELA and CHAMIN.
Phyllanthus distichus Muell. Arg. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) A fruit tree.

CHERMEI ANTAN.
Glochidion obscurum Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae.*)

CHERMELA HUTAN. (Sungei Ujong.)
Sauropus albicans Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) Also CHEKOP MANIS, which see.

CHERMIN AYER.
Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii Korth. (*Rubiaceae.*) A tree with balls of yellow flowers.

CHERMIN BATU. (Pahang)
Pentasacme caudata Wall. (*Asclepiadeae.*) A slender herb with white flowers growing on rocks in streams.

CHIA KUBET.
Macaranga megalophylla Muell. Arg. (*Euphorbiaceae.*)

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CHIAREK MERAH. (Akar)
Vitis diffusa (*Ampelideae.*) A common wild vine.

CHIAREK PUTIH. (Akar)
Mallotus repandus Muell. Arg. (*Euphorbiaceae.*)

CHICHA.
Daphniphyllum laurinum Baill. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) A common shrub.
Also *Millettia atropurpurea* Benth. (*Leguminosae.*) A large tree with purple flowers.

CHIKU.
The Sapodilla, *Achras sapota* L. (*Sapotaceae*).

CHIMPOH. *see* SIMPOH.

CHINA PUTIH. (Akar)
Neuropeltis racemosa Wall. (*Convolvulaceae.*) A climber with small white flowers.

CHINA. (Akar)
Limacia oblonga Miers. (*Menispermaceae.*) Also *Toeniochloena Griffithii* Hook. fil. (*Connaraceae.*)

CHINA (Bunga).
Ixora, cultivated forms and Gardenias.

CHINA BUKIT. (Akar)
Iodes velutina King. (*Olacineae.*)

CHINDARAH. *see* PENDARA.
Various wild nutmegs. (*Myristica.*)

CHINDARAH HANTU.
Ostodes macrophyllus Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae.*)

CHINDARAH LAUT.
Myristica glaucescens Hook. fil.

CHINDARAH PADI.
Myristica Missionis Wall. (*Myristicaceae.*)

CHINDURU.
Diplospora sp. (*Rubiaceae.*) A small tree with green flowers.

CHINGAL.
Shorea bracteolata Dyer. (*Dipterocarpeae*). A large timber tree.

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CHINGKEH. CHINGKAH. CHENGKE.
Cloves. *Eugenia caryophyllus* L. (*Myrtaceae.*)

CHINGKERING (Rumput). Also CHENKERING.
Hedyotis glabra Br. (*Rubiaceae.*)

CHINGUM. (Johor)
Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea Gaertn. (*Rubiaceae*). A bush growing on the sea-shore.

CHINTA MULA.
Erythroxylum burmanicum Griff. (*Lineae.*) A big tree with small dark green leaves and white flowers.

CHINTA MULA. (Akar)
Psychotria polycarpa Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). see BERTIS.

CHINTA MULA HITAM.
Cinnamomum parthenoxylum Meissn. (*Laurineae.*) See KAYU GADIS.

CHINTA MULA PUTIH.
Sideroxylon sp. (*Sapotaceae*).

CHUBON.
Xanthophyllum affine Korth. (*Polygalaceae.*) A shrub or small tree with white flowers.

CHUKÂL. (Malacca)
Hygrophila salicifolia Nees. (*Acanthaceae.*) A herb with violet flowers, growing by rivers.

CHUKOR KERBAU (Rumput).
Cyperus turgidulus (*Cyperaceae.*) Literally Buffalo-Razor grass.

CHULAK.
Callicarpa lanata L. (*Verbenaceae.*)

CHULAN.
Aglaia odorata Lour. (*Meliaceae.*) Favre is the authority for this.

CHUMA PADANG. (Kedah)
Breynia coronata Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae.*)

CHUMANTONG. (Sungei Ujong)
Ficus alba Reinwdt. (*Urticaceae.*) see ARA PERAK.

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CHUMBAI ULAR. (Akar) (Malacca)
Bragantia corymbosa Griff. *(Aristolochiaceae.)*

CHUMPAHONG.
Pyrenaria acuminata Planch. *(Ternstroemiaceae.)* A small tree with white flowers.

CHUMPONG.
Saprosma arboreum (Rubiaceae.) A very foetid shrub.

CHUNGAH PUTIH.
Ostodes macrophyllus. Benth. *(Euphorbiaceae.)*

CHUPŪ.
Garcinia Praineana King. *(Guttiferae.)*

CHUROM.
Matthoea sancta Bl. *(Monimiaceae.)* A shrub with long pendent or straggling branches, small green flowers and deep steel-blue fruits.

CHUROMA. (Akar)
Mikania scandens Willd. *(Compositae.)* A climbing plant common in grass.

DADA KURA. (Selangor)
Fagroea morindæfolia Bl. *(Loganiaceae.)* Literally Turtle's breast. A large shrub with pinkish flowers. The leaves are ground and smoked with Chinese tobacco for cases of cold in the head.

DADA RUAN.
Ostodes macrophylla Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*) in Malacca. *Boschia Griffithii* Nees. (*Malvaceae*) in Johor. See DAUN DURIAN.

DĀDAP. *see* DEDAP.
Erythrina spp. (*Leguminosae.*) Large trees with scarlet flowers, used as shade trees for cocoa, and as pepper supports. *E. indica* Lam. and *E. stricta* Roxb. are the usual ones cultivated.

DADAUP. (Akar) (Pahang)
Also DAU. *Bauhinia integrifolia* Roxb. *(Leguminosae.)* A large climber with great masses of orange flowers.

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DAGŪN.
Gnetum funiculare Bl. (*Gnetaceae.*) A big climber which produces a strong fibre.

DAGUN PUTIH. (Akar)
Gn. Brunonianum Griff.

DALDARU. (Akar)
Psychotria sarmentosa Bl. (*Rubiaceae.*)

DALEK. DELEK. DELAK.
A name applied to various species of *Memecylon* and the allied genus *Pternandra*, (*Melastomaceae.*) Small trees with pink or blue flowers; the timber of which is used in house building.

DALEK AYER.
Memecylon Ridleyi Cogn. and *M. edule* Roxb.

DALEK JAMBU.
M. coeruleum Jack.

DALEK PUTIH.
M. myrsinoides Bl.

DALEK TEMBAGA.
M. loevigatum Bl.

DALEK LIMAU MANIS.
Anisophyllea grandifolia Henslow. (*Rhizophoreae.*) A tree with very large oblong woody fruits.

DALU-DALU. Also JENDALU. DAHU.
Salix tetrasperma Roxb. (*Salicineae.*) Filet gives Dalu-Dalu as West coast Sumatran for *Salix Sumatrana* Miq. The only willow in the peninsula.

DAMAK-DAMAK ASAM.
Grewia fibrocarpa Mast. (*Tiliaceae*).
Damak-Damak is often contracted to Dudamak.

DAMAK-DAMAK BULU. Also DAMAK MERAH.
Grewia globulifera Mast. (*Tiliaceae*).

DAMAK-DAMAK PAYA.
Aporosa stellifera Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

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DAMAR.

The resin produced by trees of the order *Dipterocarpeae* and a few others. The Dammars are collected in the jungle where the tree has dripped and most are named according to the colour of the Dammar and not according to the tree producing them. But some trees are called by the name of the resin they produce.

DAMAR HITAM.

Balanocarpus Penangianus King. *(Dipterocarpeae).* Black Dammar.

DAMAR KEPONG. See KEPONG.

DAMAR KIJAI.

Produced by *Trigonochlamys Griffithii* Hook fil. (*Burseraceae.*) See Kijai. Also *Canarium secundum.* Benn. *(Burseraceae.)*

DAMAR LAUT NUMBER SATU.

Shorea utilis King. One of the most valuable timbers.

DAMAR LAUT DAUN BESAR.

Shorea glauca King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

DAMAR MATA-KUCHING.

Hopea globosa Brandis; in Perak. *Pachynocarpus Wallichii* King. *(Dipterocarpeae).* The Cat's Eye dammar is a clear light coloured dammar and I believe comes from different trees but the above-mentioned trees are stated to produce it and are named from the Dammar.

DAMAR MERANTI. See MERANTI.

DAMAR MINYAK.

The resin of *Dammara orientalis* Lam. (*Coniferae*). Lit. Oil-Dammar. It is a turpentine and does not get hard like the resins of the *Dipterocarpeae.*

DAMAR SERAYA. See SERAYA.

DANDANGKING. (Johor)

Poederia foetida L. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with lilac flowers, very foetid.

DANDIGUM.

Sargassum sp. (*Algae*). A floating sea-weed.

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DANGSA. (Penang)
Phœnix paludosa Roxb. (*Palmae*). A date palm growing in tidal swamps.

DARAH. (Akar)
Unona discolor Vahl. (*Anonaceae*). A climbing shrub used in native medicine for dysentery, whence perhaps the native name, Blood-climber.

DARAH BLUT. (Akar). (Selangor).
Mezoneurum Sumatranum Wall. (*Leguminosae*). A climber growing on riverbanks; leaves reddish, flowers yellow and red. Lit. Eel's blood.

DARAI PAYA. (Akar)
Lygodium pinnatifidum. (*Filices*). A common climbing fern.

DARU-DARU.
A high class timber is known by this name but the tree producing it has not been identified. It is probably belongs to the order *Sapotaceae*.

DARUMUN. (Malacca)
Elaeocarpus polystachyus Wall. (*Tiliaceae*), and other species. See also a variant Jurumong. Trees with white flowers.

DARUMUN BABI.
Eleocarpus polystachyus Wall.

DARUMUN HITAM.
E. paniculatus Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

DARUMUN PADI.
Elaeocarpus salicifolius King. and *E. pedunculatus* Wall.

DARUMUN PELANDOK.
Elaeocarpus stipularis Bl.

DARUMUN PIPIT.
Elaeocarpus Hullettii King. (*Tiliaceae.*)

DATOH RAJA. (Johor)
Lecananthus erubescens Jack. (*Rubiaceae.*)

DAUN. A leaf.

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DAUN KURAP.

Cassia alata L. (*Leguminosae.*) Kurap is a skin disease for which the leaves of this plant are a well-known remedy. A large shrub with showy spikes of yellow flowers. It is also known as Gelenggang.

DAUN LOW.

Hoemaria discolor Lindl. (*Orchideae.*) Sir Hugh Low's leaf. A name used in Singapore by the orchid collectors.

DAUN PAYONG. (Pahang)

Teysmanna altifrons Miq. Literally Umbrella leaf. A superb stemless palm with enormous paddle shaped leaves.

DAUN PUTRI.

Mussoenda glabra Vahl. (*Rubiaceae.*) Favre is the authority for this.

DAUN SAPENOH.

Eurycles amboinensis (*Amaryllideae.*) An ornamental plant often cultivated, and wild in sandy places in Pahang and elsewhere.

DAUN SEGALOR. (Selangor) DAUN SELEBAR.

Teysmannia altifrons Miq. (*Palmaceae*). See DAUN PAYONG.

DAWAI-DAWAI.

Zizyphus calophyllus Wall. (*Rhamneae.*) A large and strong thorny climber.

DEDALU BUKIT. (Akar) (Malacca)

Hiptage sericea Hook. fil. (*Malpighiaceae.*)

DEDAP. *see* DADAP.

Erythrina indica L. and other species. (*Leguminosae.*)

DEDAP LAUT.

Hibiscus tiliaceus L. (*Malraceae.*) More commonly known as Baru.

DEDAWAI.

Contraction for Dawai-Dawai. *Zizyphus calophyllus* Wall. (*Rhamneae.*)

DELIMA.

Pomegranate. *Punica granatum* L. (*Lythraceae.*)

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DELIMA BURONG.
Memecylon Ridleyi Cogn. (*Melastomaceae.*)

DELIMA HUTAN.
Gardenia tubifera Wall. (*Rubiaceae.*) Because the fruit looks something like that of a pomegranate. A large shrub with orange-coloured flowers.

DENDENDONG. (Selangor)
Pothos Curtisii Hook. fil. (*Aroideae.*) A climbing Aroid, the shoots of which are a favourite food of the Lotong (*Semnopithecus*).

DENDURIAN.
Contraction for Durian-Durian. *Boschia Griffithii* Nees. (*Malvaceae.*)

DERINGU.
Acorus calamus L. (*Aroideae.*) Cultivated as a medicinal plant. It has apparently been introduced from China and never flowers here.

DERINGU LAUT.
Enhalus acoroides Zoll. (*Hydrocharideae.*) A marine flowering plant with long narrow leaves suggestive of those of *Acorus*. More commonly known as Setul.

DILAM.
Hemigraphis confinis Auders. (*Acanthaceae*). A creeping weed on road sides, common in Malacca.

DODOL.
Ficus rhododendrifolia (Urticaceae) Also called Ara Jejawei. A big figtree with small leaves and pink figs.

DOMUN. (Singapore)
Symplocos. sp. (*Styraceae*).

DONDONG.
Canarium nitidum A. W. Bean. (*Burseraceae*). See also Kadondong.

DOSONO. (Pahang)
Dysoxylum angusttifolium King. (*Meliaceae*).

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DRAS MALAM.
Ruellia repens. L. (*Acanthaceae.*) A common little herb which creeps in grass. It has tubular violet flowers.

DRING. (Johor)
Cryptocarpa Griffithiana Wight. (*Laurineae.*)

DRUM. (Penang)
Cratoxylon polyanthum Korth. (*Hypericineae*).

DUAK. Also **JUAK.**
Heynea trijuga Roxb. (*Meliaceae*).

DUDALI PAYA.
Xanthophyllum Griffithii

DUPALU.
Perhaps a contraction for Dalu-Dalu. *Loranthus ampullaceus* Roxb. (*Loranthaceae.*) Other forms are Menalu and Sanalu. One of the commonest mistletoes, parasitic on many kind of trees.

DUDAMAK.
Contraction for Damak-Damak, which see.

DUDANAK HITAM.
Sterculia rubiginosa Jack. (*Sterculiaceae*).

DUDAWO. (Akar)
Myxopyrum nervosum Bl. (*Oleaceae.*)

DUDOK KIJANG. (Akar)
Stropanthus dichotomus De C. (*Apocynaceae.*) A scandent bush with curious white and purple flowers. The name means the resting place of the Kijang (*Cervulus muntjac.*)

DUDULANG. (Akar)
Contraction for Dulang-Dulang. *Embelia Limpani* Scheff (*Myrsineae*).

DUKONG ANAK.
Phyllanthus urinaria L. and *Ph. niruri* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). See Ambin Buah.

DULANG.
Cassia javanica L. (*Leguminosae*). A medium sided tree with rose-pink flowers.

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DULANG-DULANG.
Aralia near *Thomsoni* Seemann (*Araliaceae*). A thorny shrub not rare in the central range of the Peninsula, apparently as yet undescribed.

DULEH MERAH. (Sungei Ujong)
Mallotus macrostachyus Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Possibly this should be Dalek.

DULIS.
Scoparia dulcis L. (*Scrophularineae*). A weedy plant of South American origin, common in waste grounds.

DUMAH BUKIT. (Akar)
Anplectrum glaucum Triaua (*Melastomaceae*).

DUNGUN.
Heritiera littoralis Dryand (*Sterculiaceae*). See Atun laut.

DURI.
A thorn.

DURI. (Akar)
Randia fasciculata De C. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with thorns and white flowers.

DURIA (Rumput).
Eriocaulon truncatum Ham. (*Eriocauloneae*). A little herb with white heads of flowers, common in swamps.

DURIAN.
Durio zibethinus L. (*Malvaceae*).

DURIAN BLANDA.
The sour sop. *Anona muricata*. (*Anonaceae*). Literally Dutch durian, because it was introduced by the Dutch.

DURIAN DAUN.
Durio oxleyanus Griff. A wild durian.

DURIAN-DURIAN.
Contracted to Dendurian, *Boschia griffithii* Nees. (*Malvaceae*). Also DURIAN HAJI. A small or medium-sized tree with white flowers and small scarlet durians.

DURIAN TANAH also DURIAN BURONG.
Durio testitudinarum Bec. Lit. Ground durians, because the fruits are borne at the base of the tree.

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DURIAN TUPAI.
Commersonia echinata. Forst *(Tiliaceae.)* Lit. Squirrel durian. The small fruits resembling somewhat a durian. A common tree in secondary jungle with white flowers.

EKOR ANGIN.
Plantago asiatica L. *(Plantagineae.)* Literally Wind-tail. The common plantain.

EKOR BALANGKAS.
Gnetum Brunonianum Griff. (*Gnetaceae.*) "King-crab's tail." A small shrub with spikes of flowers.

EKOR CHARI. (Rumput)
Ischoemum muticum. *(Gramineae).* Chari is a fish. One of the commonest grasses here.

EKOR KUCHING.
Dysophylla auricularia Bl. (*Labiatae.*) Also *Uraria crinita* Deso. (*Leguminosae*) Literally "Cat's tail." Both are small plants with close spikes of flowers suggesting a cat's tail.

EKOR KUCHING. (Rumput)
Perotis latifolia (*Gramineae.*) A brush-like grass, common in sandy spots.

EKOR KUDA.
Vernonia cinerea L. (*Compositae.*) "Horse-tail." A common weed with pink heads of flowers.

EMBALAU. E. BETINA. E. PADANG.
Brucea sumatrana Wall. (*Simarubeae.*) A shrub with spikes of small purple flowers and black berries, very coarse scented.

EMPEDAL AYAM. see AMPADAL AYAM.
Salacia grandiflora Kurz. (*Rhamneae.*)

EMPĒNAI. (Pahang)
Atalantia monophylla Corr. (*Rutaceae*). A small wild lime tree.

EMPENING. Also PENING. see MEMPENING.
Quercus spicata, etc. (*Cupuliferae.*) A name applied to several of our oaks.

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EMPOYAN. EMPOYAN BATU. see MEMPOYAN.
Rhodamnia trinervia Bl. (*Myrtaceae*). A common tree with flowers.

EMPOYAN BUKIT.
Rhodamnia trinervia var. A mountain form on Mt. Ophir.

EMPOYAN PADANG.
Decaspermum paniculatum Kurz. (*Myrtaceae*). A large shrub with white flowers.

ĚNAU.
Arenga saccharifera L. (*Palmeae*) This name appears to be used for the wild form of the Kabong or sugar-palm, a somewhat different looking plant from the common cultivated one.

ENDEBI.
Allomorphia exigua Bl. (*Melastomaceae.*) A shrub with small green flowers, common in many woods.

ENGGANK. see INGGANK.
Myristica geminata (*Myristicaceae*).

EPOH. (Johor)
Samadera indica Gaertn. (*Simarubeae*) A shrub.

GADABU.
Sonneratia Griffithii Kurz. (*Lythraceae*). A sea-shore tree. Much resemblimg Perupat.

GADING. (Penang)
Hunteria corymbosa Roxb. (*Apocynaceae.*) Gading signifies ivory and is applied to several plants with white ivory-like wood. And also to a number of shrubs, usually rubiaceous, the leaves of which are made into a kind of tea.

GADING.
Canthium species and *Petunga venulosa* Hook fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

GADING BETINA.
Aporosa aurea Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

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GADING GAJAH. (Anggrek) (Malacca)
Eria pellipes Lindl. (*Orchideae*). A small epiphytic orchid, so named from the leaves being shaped like tusks.

GADING GALOK.
Chasalia curviflora Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). A common jungle shrub two or three feet tall with tubular white or purplish flowers.

GADING HUTAN.
Paretta indica L. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

GADING JANTAN.
Xanthophyllum affine Korth. (*Polygalaceae*). Leaves used as tea.

GADING TULANG.
Randia densiflora Benth. (*Rubiaceae*). A large shrub or small tree.

GADIS. Also KAYU GADIS.
Cinnamomum parthenoxylum Meissn. (*Laurineae*). The specific name is a translation of the Malay. It is medicinally used for girls.

GADONG. Also GADUNG.
Dioscorea daemonum Roxb. (*Dioscoreaceae*). A climber with large tubers, used in the manufacture of dart poison, and also eaten after repeated washing to extract the narcotic properties they contain.

GADUNG CHINA.
Smilax China L. (*Liliaceae.*) The tubers of which are sold in the drug-shops as medicine. China-root.

GADONG TIKUS.
Smilax Helferi A De C. (*Liliaceae*). A thorny climber.

GADU GAJAH.
Trigonostemon indicus Muell. Arg. (*Euporbiaceae*).

GAHARU. Also GAGAHRU.
Aquilaria malaccensis Lam. (*Thymelaceae*). Produces the well known incense wood lign-aloes.

GAJAH.
Dehaasia sp. (*Laurineae*).

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GAJUS.
Anacardum occidentale L. (*Anacardiaceae*). The Cashew. The word is a medification of Cashew.

GAJUS HUTAN.
Dehaasia sp. (*Laurineae*). The fruit suggests in form a cashew nut.

GALAI.
Goniothalamus Tapis Miq. (*Anonaceae*). A shrub with yellowish flowers.

GALANG HUTAN.
Goniothalamus giganteus Hook fil. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree with large yellow flowers.

GAMAT. (Akar)
Pterisanthes caudigera Miq. (*Ampelideae*). A vine with the rachis developed into a flat red plate on which the flowers are borne.

GAMBADAK. (Kedah)
Acronychia laurifolia Bl (*Rutaceae*) and *Phyllochlamys Wallichii* King. (*Urticeae*).

GAMBAH PUTIH. (Pahang)
Cardiopteris lobata Br. (*Olacineae*). A climbing plant.

GAMBIR.
Uncaria gambir (*Rubiaceae*). The product is sometimes erroneously spoken of as Getah gambir. The word getah is without doubt an error for gatta, a form of katé which was originally the native word for cutch (the bark or product of *Acacia catechu* L). The product of *Uncaria gambir* was originally Katé Krambu, lit. scented cutch, and it is so known to Tamils to this day. The Malays modified this into Gatta Gambir.

GAMBIR-GAMBIR. *see* GEGAMBER.

GĂMÎ. Also GAMO.
Antidesma cuspidatum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*) A shrub or small tree.

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GANCHIL KECHIL.
Symplocos ferruginea Roxb. (*Styraceae*). A large shrub with white flowers.

GANDARUSA.
Insticia gandarusa L. (*Acanthaceae*). Often cultivated and half wild. A shrub used in medicine.

GANDARUSA. (Akar)
Psychotria sp. (*Rubiaceae.*)

CANDARUSA JANTAN.
Chasalia curviflora Thw. (*Rubiaceae*).

GANJA. Also GUNJA.
Indian hemp. *Cannabis sativa* L. (*Urticaceae*). Only known here as an imported plant. see GUNJA.

GAPIS.
Saraca triandra Bak. (*Leguminosae.*) A half scandent shrub with orange red flowers.

GAPIS KUNYIT.
Saraca cauliflora Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A very fine tree with large bunches of yellow flowers and pink pods.

GARAH. (Akar)
Lenconotis eugeniifolius De C. (*Apocynaceae.*) A climber producing a rubber.

GARUM-GARUM. (Akar)
Roncheria Griffithii Plauch. (*Lineae*).

GARING-GARING. (Akar)
Cuestis ramiflora Griff. (*Connaraceae.*) A climbing shrub with pink flowers and showy red pear-shaped capsules.

GARONTONG TENGAH. (Johor)
Chisocheton divergens Bl. (*Meliaceae.*)

GASING-GASING. Contracted into GEGASING.
Cissampelos Parura L. also *Pericampylus incanus* Miers. (*Menispermaceae.*) Slender climbing plants much resembling each other though of different genera. They are used medicinally.

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GATAL. (Daun.)

Saportea crenulata Forst. *(Urticaceae.)* "Stinging leaf." This plant, the giant nettle, is more often called JELATANG here. Favre gives the above name.

GAYAM.

Inocarpus edulis Forst. *(Leguminosae.)* The Otaheite chestnut; only known here in cultivation. I am doubtful as to the origin of this word. It is probably not Malay.

GEGAMBER. (Akar)

Combretum sundaicum Miq. (*Combretaceae.*) A contraction for gambir-gambir. A climbing shrub with small green flowers in heads.

GEGAMBER PAYA. GEGAMBER HUTAN.

Uncaria lanosa Wall. (*Rubiaceae.*) A reduplication of Gambir. One of the wild gambirs.

GEGAMBER JANTAN.

Moesa ramentaceae A de C. *(Myrsineae.)* A climbing shrub.

GEGRIP.

A contraction for Gĕrip-gĕrip, also called Getah-gĕrip and Singgarip. Rubber-vines belonging to the order *Apocynaceae.*

GEGRIP HITAM. Also GEGRIP BESI.

Willughbeia firma Bl. (*Apocynaceae.*) One of the best of the rubber-vines, a big climber with black bark, whence its name.

GEGRIP MERAH.

Urceola lucida Beuth. Also *Chonemorpha macrophylla* (*Apocynaceae*).

GEGRIP NASI.

Urceola lucida Beuth. (*Apocynaceae.*)

GEGRIP PUTIH.

Urceola brachysepala Hook fil. (*Apocynaceae.*)

GEGRIP SUNDIK.

Leuconotis eugeniaefolius Bl. (*Apocynaceae.*)

GEGRIP TEMBAGA.

Urceola elastica Roxb. (*Apocynaceae.*)

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GĚLAM.
Melaleuca leucadendron L. (*Myrtaceae.*) The Cajeput oil tree, from the leaves of which an aromatic oil is extracted.

GĚLAM BUKIT.
Leptospermum amboinense Bl. (*Myrtaceae.*) An aromatic shrub with white flowers growing on hills at about three thousand feet elevation. The leaves are used as tea in fever.

GĚLAM CHICHA.
Coelodiscus montanus Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae.*)

GELANG LAUT.
Sesuvium portulacastrum L. (*Ficoideae.*) A succulent herb with pink flowers common on mud by the sea.

GELANG PASIR.
Portulaca oleracea L. (*Portulaceae.*) A common weed in waste places, with yellow flowers.

GELANG SUSU.
Euphorbia piluliferax L. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) A little weed in waste places.

GELAM TIKUS.
Eugenia pustulata Duthie in Singapore; and *E. grata* Wall. in Penang (*Myrtaceae.*)

GELENGGANG. Also GELUNGANG and GELINGGANG.
Cassia alata L. (*Leguminosae.*) Also often called Daun Kurep, which see.

GELENGGANG KECHIL. GELENGGANG PADANG.
Cassia Tora L. (*Leguminosae.*) A common weedy shrub used in native medicine.

GELINCHEK.
Myrica nagi (*Myricaceae.*) A small tree or shrub, growing usually on the sea coast.

GELUGUR. see ASAM GELUGUR.

GELUGUR GAJAH.
Pyrenaria acuminata Planch. (*Ternstroemiaceae.*) Gelugur means the pips of an orange. See ASAM GELUGUR.

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GELUGUR SALAH.
Cyclostemon longifolius Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) A tree with long pendent branches and large oblong leaves.

GELUMAK SUSU.
Curanga amara Juss. (*Scrophularineae.*) A small creeping weed used in native medicine.

GELUMBIAH LUMBA.
Spheeranthus microcephalus De C. (*Compositae.*)

GELUMPONG. (Akar)
Modecca singaporeana Mast. (*Passifloreae.*) A climber with green flowers and showy scarlet fruits which split and disclose the seed enclosed in a white pulp hanging from the placentas. The fruits are said to be poisonous.

GĔMIA.
A variant of Rumbia. (Haughton. Journ. Soc. As. St. Br. 20 page 77.)

GERONGGANG. Also GERONGGONG.
Cratoxylon arborescens Bl. (*Hypericineae.*) A tall tree with small deep red flowers, which gives a good timber.

GERUSEH. GERESEH. GURUSEH. G. PUTIH. G. JANTAN.
Randia densiflora Benth. (*Rubiaceae.*)

GERUSEH PUTIH.
Antidesma Moritzii Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae.*)

GETAH.
Latex or gum, usually containing Caoutchouc, produced by trees belonging usually to the order *Sapotaceae* or by climbers of the order *Apocynaceae.* The latter are generally known as GETAH GERIP or GEGRIP.
The rubber is collected by making cuts in the bark and catching the milk and is sold as rubber or gutta percha, or used as bird lime.

GETAH GAHARU.
Willughbeia cariacea Wall. (*Apocynaceae.*) A climber with white flowers and large round fruits. Also known as GETAH UJOL.

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GETAH GĚRIP. Also GĚRIP-GĚRIP.
Commonly contracted to GEGRIP. Also SINGGARIP. The name given to many Apocynaceous rubber producing climbers. See GEGRIP.

GETAH HUDANG. (Johor)
Garcinia sp. (*Guttiferae.*) Literally "Prawn getah."

GETAH JELUTONG.
Dyera costulata Hook fil. (*Apocynaceae.*) See JELUTONG.

GETAH MENJAWA. (Malacca)
Willughbeia cariacea Wall. (*Apocynaceae.*) Also known as GETAH UJOL and GAHARU.

GETAH PERCHA.
Dichopsis Gutta Benth. (*Sapotaceae.*) see GETAH TABAN MERAH.

GETAH PERCHA BURONG.
Payena Maingayi C. B. Clarke (*Sapotaceae.*) A tree.

GETAH PULAI.
Alstonia scholaris Br. (*Apocynaceae.*) see PULAI.

GETAH PUYUH.
Leptaspis urceolata Br. (*Gramineae.*) A grass with very adhesive spikelets which may adhere to quails. (Puyuh.)

GETAH SUNDIK.
Payena Leerii Oliv. (*Sapotaceae*) A large tree which gives a good second quality gutta percha.

GETAH SUSU.
A trade name for GETAH JELUTONG. *Dyera costulata* (*Apocynaceae.*)

GETAH TABAN CHAIU. (Perak)
Dichopis pustlatau C. B. Clarke (*Sapotaceae.*) Gives a gutta percha. A tree.

GETAH TABAN MERAH also GETAH PERCHA.
Dichopsis Gutta Benth. (*Sapotaceae*). The best gutta percha tree.

GETAH TABAN PUTIH.
Dichopsis obovata C. B. Clarke (*Sapotaceae*). A good gutta percha tree.

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GETAH TERAP.
Artocarpus Kunstleri King (*Urticaceae*). see TERAP.

GETAH UJOL.
Willughbeia coriacea Wall. also *Melodinus orientalis* Bl. (*Apocynaceae*). The rubber from these sets very slowly and it is only used for bird lime and for mixing with other rubbers. They are both climbers.

GIGELING. GIGELING JANTAN.
Crotalaria verrucosa L. (*Leguminosae*). A tall herb with blue flowers.

GIGIT BUNTAI.
Canarium Kadondon Berm. (*Burseraceae*).

GILAN. (Johor)
Loranthus formosus Bl. (*Loranthaceae*). A fine mistletoe with large pink flowers.

GINGIN. (Malacca)
Alpinia involucrata Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

GIRAH. (Rumput)
Fimbristylis pauciflora (*Cyperaceae*).

GIRAH PAYA.
Nulletia atropurpurea Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A very fine large tree with purple flowers.

GIRAMONG. (Johor)
Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (*Pittosporeae*).

GIRENG.
Leea gigantea Griff. (*Ampelideae*). A shrub with heads of green and white flowers and black berries.

GIRESEH PADI.
Macaranga Lowii (*Euphorbiaceae*).

GIRING ANTAN.
Pithecolobium bubalinum Benth (*Leguminosae*). A small tree

GIRING-GIRING also GURING-GURING.
Crotalaria striata De C. (*Leguminosae*). A weed in waste ground with yellow flowers. When the seed is ripe it rattles in the pod whence the name.

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GIRING-GIRING. (Rumput)
Mapania bancana (*Cyperaceae*). Literally "rattles."

GIRING LANDAK.
Crotalaria setusa L. (*Leguminosae*). "Porcupine-rattles." A sea-shore herb with fine yellow flowers.

GISING.
Eugenia filiformis Wall. (*Myrtaceae*). A small tree.

GLI-GLI.
Cyrtosperma lasioides Griff. and *Lasia spinosa* Thw. (*Aroideae*). Two aquatic aroids with arrow-shaped prickly leaves. The former is much the larger of the two.

GOLANG PAYA.
Helicia attenuata Bl. (*Proteaceae*).

GOMBANG.
Dipterocarpus crinitus Dyer. (*Dipterocarpeae*). A lofty tree producing a good timber for bridges.

GONG. (Johor)
Helicia petiolaris Benth. (*Proteaceae*). A tree.

GRISEK. (Kayu)
Cryptocarya coesia Bl. (*Laurineae*). A large tree.

GROBO. (Malacca)
Thottea grandiflora Roxb. (*Aristolochiaceae*). A small shrub about a foot or two high with bell-shaped flowers, purple inside, as large as a tumbler. Used in native medicine.

GRONGGANG. see GERONGGANG.

GUAH HITAM.
Cassia siamea Lam. (*Leguminosae*). More commonly called JUAL. A small tree with yellow flowers and long narrow pods.

GUATAK.
Dysoxylum cauliflorum Hiern. (*Meliaceae*). A small tree with spikes of white sweet-scented flowers borne on the trunk, and bright red fruit.

GUCHE GAJAH. (Pahang)
Antidesma velutinosum Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

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GUDABONG.
Phragmites Roxburghii (*Gramineae*). The common reed.

GUDAYANG. Also KEDAWUNG.
Parkia Roxburghiana (*Leguminosae*).

GUGATING.
Bassia sp. (*Sapotaceae*).

GUGIRING.
Quercus hystrix Korth. (*Cupuliferae*). An oak with a spiny acorn cup.

GULA. (Kayu) (Penang)
Adinandra dumosa Jack. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A common tree usually known as TIAP-TIAP.

GULAWAI.
Buchanania acuminata Turcz. (*Anacardiaceae*). A small tree.

GULUMBON HANTU.
Croton Griffithii Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

GULUNO. (Akar)
Dioscorea pyrifolia Kurth. (*Dioscoreaceae*). A climber with small green flowers in spikes.

GUMAPONG.
Aporosa.

GUMBOT.
Adenosma caeruleum Br. (*Scrophularineae*). An aromatic herb with blue flowers.

GUMPAI. (Johor)
Panicum auritam. (*Gramineae*). A common grass in wet spots.

GUMPÔ.
Nephelium eriopetalum Miq. (*Sapindaceae*). A handsome wild rambutan.

GUNCHAK. (Penang)
Antidesma Ghoesaubilla Gaerth. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large bush.

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GUNCHIAN GAJAH. (Kedah)
Antidesma fallax Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

GUNJA also GANJA.
Indian hemp. *Cannabis sativa* L. (*Urticaceae*). Also *Clerodendron siphonanthus* (*Verbenaceae*), the leaves of which are used for the same purpose.

GUNUM.
Chilocarpus Maingayi Hook fil. (*Apocynaceae*). A climber producing India-rubber.

GURAH.
Sapium indicum L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

GURAH BUKIT.
Eranthemum malracense Clarke. (*Acanthaceae*). A handsome shrub with violet flowers.

GURANG.
Tabernoemontana malaccensis. (*Apocynaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

GURANG BUKIT.
Helicia attenuata Bl. (*Proteaceae*). See GOLANG PAYA.

GÛRANG JANTAN.
Gomphandra lanceolata King. (*Olacineae*).

GURCHENG.
Licuala pusilla Becc. (*Palmeae*). A small fan palm.

GURIAM. (Sungei Ujong)
Clerodendron disparifolium Bl. (*Verbenaceae*). A small tree with yellow flowers.

GURING also GURAH.
Sapium indicum L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

GURUGA LAUT more commonly JERUJU.
Acanthus ebracteatus Wall. (*Acanthaceae*).

GURUGUN.
Celastrus monosperma (*Celastrineae*). A climbing shrub.

GURUMONG JANTAN and G. BETINA.
Glochidion superbum Baill. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common tree in secondary jungle.

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GURUSEH. see GERUSEH.

GUTANG.
Spilanthes accuella L. (*Compositae*). The tooth-ache plant. A shrub with small heads of flowers very pungent, rubbed on the jaw for tooth-ache.

HA-HA.
Coelostegia Griffithii Masters. (*Malvaceae*). More commonly known as PUNGAI, which see. This name I am told is due to a story to the effect that a man once hung the fruit, which resembles a durian, above his door, and a demon passing by mistaking it for that fruit attempted to seize it, but on finding out his error left it and fled, exclaiming Ha-Ha.

HALIYA.
Ginger. *Zingiber officinalis* L. (*Zingiberaceae*).

HALIYA HUTAN.
Globba spp. (*Scitamineae.*) These plants are elegant herbs with terminal spikes or panicles of yellow or white flowers. The rhizomes which are aromatic are used in medicine.

HĂLŮO. (Akar)
Ficus apiscarpa Miq. (*Urticaceae*). A climbing fig.

HAMBACHANG.
Variant of BACHANG.

HAMBALAU.
Variant of BALAU.

HAMPELAM.
Variant of MAMPELAM.

HAMPELAS.
Variant of MAMPELAS.

HAMPEDU BRUANG. (Favre)
Brucea sumatrana Wall. (*Simarubeae*). Lit "bear's bile." Also EMBALAU.

HANTU. (Bunga)
Strophanthus Jackianus Wall. (*Apocynaceae*). "Ghost flower."

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HATI-HATI. see ATI-ATI.

HEEYAH.
Artemisia vulgaris L. (*Compositae*). The wormwood, cultivated by the Chinese and occurring here and there as an escape. The word is probably not Malay.

HIJAU. (Rumput)
Paspalum scrobiculatum L. (*Gramineae*). Literally "green grass." A very common grass.

HILAN.
Pleopeltis angustata (*Filices*). A common epiphytic fern.

HINA. HINAI. Also INAI, which see.
The henna. *Lawsonia alba* Lam. (*Lythraceae*). The use of this plant for dyeing the nails and hair red is well-known.

HITAM. (Akar)
Ventilago leiocarpa Benth (*Rhamneae*). Lit. "black climber."

HITAM MATI.
Diospyros lucida Wall. (*Ebenaceae*). One of the ebony producing trees.

HUJAN PANAS.
Breynia coronata Hook fil. and *B. reclinata* Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Literally "warm rain."

HUJAN PANAS PUTIH.
Glochidion sericeum (*Euphorbiaceae*).

IANG-IANG.
A variant of RIANG-RIANG. *Archytea Vahlii* Chois. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). See also AKAR RIANG-RIANG, *Cissus hastatus*.

IBUL.
Orania macrocladus Mast. (*Palmaceae*). A very fine tall palm.

IGA-IGA.
Favre gives this as a form of AGAR-AGAR.

INA-KECHIL.
Alsodeia lanceolata Wall. (*Violaceae*). A shrub.

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INAI.
See also HINAI. Henna. *Lawsonia alba* Lam.

INAI BATU.
Impaticus Griffithii Hook fil. (*Balsamineae*). A pink balsam growing on Mount Ophir and other hills. It is said to be used for dyeing like the henna.

INAI PAYA.
The water balsam. *Hydrocera triflora* W. A. (*Balsamineae*).

INCHONG. (Penang)
Macaranga tariarius L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

INGAN. (Province Wellesley)
Desmodium sp. (*Leguminosae*).

INGANK.
Myristica geminata. (*Myristicaceae*).

INGGU also ANGGU.
Asafoetida, the gum of *Ferula Narthex*. Used in native medicine. (Persian)

INJAH. (Rumput)
Oldenlandia diffusa (*Rubiaceae*). A small weed with little white flowers, common in grass.

INJAU BELUKAR.
Webera mollis (*Rubiaceae*). A large shurb with softly hairy leaves and corymbs of white flowers.

IPOH. IPOH BATANG.
Antiaris toxicaria Bl. (*Urticaceae*). The well known upas tree.

IPOH AKAR.
Strychnos Tiente Bl. (*Loganiaceae*). A decotion of the bark is mixed with the true Ipoh (*Antiaris*). It contains much Brucine. The plant is a large climber with round grey fruits and small white flowers.

IPOH PUTIH. (Akar)
Rancheria griffithii Plauch (*Lineae*). This is also used in the prepartion of Ipoh but its chemical properties are not known. It is a common climber with white stems of yellow flowers followed by small red berries.

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ISTONG PARAH.
Tabernaemontana corymbosa (Apocynaceae). A variant of Restong (i.e. syphilis) for which this plant is used.

ITAH TEMBAGA. (Perak)
Smilax calophylla (Liliaceae). Authority of Wray.

ITAH VISI.
Smilax myosotiflora De C. Mr. Wray is the authority for these names.

JABBET. (Ubi)
Dioscorea pentaphylla L. (*Dioscereaceae*). A wild yam much sought by the Sakais for food. Professor Vaughan Stevens is the anthority for this, It may be a Sakai word, or perhaps a perversion of Chiabet.

JAGONG.
Indian corn. *Zea Mays* L. *(Gramineae).*

JALI.
A rattan according to Favre.

JALI BATU.
Vitex cariacea Clarke. *(Verbenaceae).*

JAMBAH SURAI. (Akar)
Anplectrum polyanthum C. B. Clarke. (*Melastomaaeae*). A climber with violet flowers. The roots used for fever.

JAMBELAN.
Eugenia Jambolana L. More commonly known as JIWYT. Favre gives this word.

JAMBOL MERAK.
Selaginella atroviridis (*Lycopodiaceae*). The name signifies the tuft on a peacock's head, which the plant is supposed to resemble.

JAMBOL SIOL.
Ixora opaca Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub.

JAMBOL SIOL. (Akar)
Erycibe princei Wall. *Convolvulaceae.* A climber with small white flowers.

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JAMBU AYER.
Eugenia aquea Burm. (*Myrtaceae*). One of the rose-apples.

JAMBU AYER CHILI PUTIH.
Eugenia caryophyllea Wight. (*Myrtaceae*). A medium sized tree with small white eatable fruits.

JAMBU AYER HUTAN.
Eugenia macrocarpa Roxb. and *E. densiflora* De C. (*Myrtaceae*).

JAMBU AYER LAUT.
Eugenia grandis Wight (*Myrtaceae*). A large tree usually growing near the coast, often used as a shade tree in Singapore.

JAMBU BANING.
Memecylon heteropleurum Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). A shrub, with fruits somewhat resembling a very small rose-apple. Literally, the tortoise rose-apple.

JAMBU BATU HUTAN.
Gardenia tubifera Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A wild tree-gardenia The fruits, which are hard and stony, resemble rose-apples in shape, whence the name "Wild stone-rose-apple."

JAMBU BIJI.
The guava. *Psidium guava* L. (*Myrtaceae*). Also JAMBU MELUKAT, (Johor) and JAMBU BELAWAS.

JAMBU BOL.
Eugenia malaccensis Linn. (*Myrtaceae*).

JAMBU BUKIT.
Eugenia macrocarpa Roxb. (*Myrtaceae*).

JAMBU DULEK.
Mesua lepidota (*Guttiferae*).

JAMBU KELAT LAWAR PUTIH.
Eloeocarpus parvifolius Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). Perhaps a perversion of Jambu Kelawar.

JAMBU KELAWAR.
Eloeocarpus parvifolius Wall (*Tiliaceae*). Bat's rose-apple. Fruit bats are very fond of this fruit.

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JAMBU KELAWAR. (Akar)

Zizyphus calophyllus Wall. (*Rhamneae*). A climber with sweet eatable fruits.

JAMBU MAWAR.

Eugenia Jambos L. (*Myrtaceae*). The rose-apple, a well known fruit.

JAMBU MUNYET.

The cashew. *Anacardium occidentale* L. Literally, monkey's Jambu. Also JAMBU TRONG and JAMBU GULA. (Sugar rose-apple).

JAMBU SUSU also JAMBU BOL.

Eugenia malaccensis Linn. (*Myrtaceae*). A large rose apple, white or pink, the flowers deep crimson

JANGAT (Akar) also SEJANGAT.

Spathoiobus gyrocarpus Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A very large climber with small purple flowers. It is one of the water vines. The stem when cut produces excellent water.

JANGEL.

Hopea Mengarawan Bl. (*Dipterocarpeae*). Possibly a variant of CHENGAL. A very large tree producing a good timber.

JANGGUS.

The cashew. *Anacardium occidentale* L. (*Anacardiaceae*).

JANGGUT ALI. (Rumput)

Panicum sarmentosum Roxb. (*Gramineae*). A large grass with elegant panicles of flowers, common on the hedges of jungles. Literally Ali's beard.

JANGGUT BAONG (Rumput)

Mariscus umbellatus C. B. Clarke. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge in waste ground.

JANGGUT KELI.

Gynotroches axillaris Miq. (*Rhizophoreae*). A very common tree in secondary jungle.

Also *Carallia integerrima* De C. (*Rhizophoreae*), and in Penang applied to *Gomphia Sumatrana* Jack. (*Ochnaceae*).

JANGGUT KULONAK.

Dioscorea glabra Roxb. (*Dioscoreaceae*). A wild yam.

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JANGGUT RIMAU (Rumput).
Polygonum pedunculare Wall. (*Polygonaceae*). Lit. tiger's beard. A little plant growing in ditches with heads of pink flowers.

JANGKA. (Johor)
Lasianthus species (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub.

JANGKANG, JANGKANG PAYA. JANGKANG BETINA or MERAH.
Xylopia ferruginea Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A tall slender tree used in house building. In Penang the name is applied to *Hopea intermedi* (*Dipterocarpeae*). One of the Meranti trees.

JANGKANG. (Akar)
Melodorum manubriatum Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

JANGKANG BUKIT.
Myristica polysphaerula Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*). A wild nutmeg with small fruits.

JANGKANG HUTAN.
Polyalthia Scortechinii King. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree with large green flowers like those of the Cananga.

JANGKANG PAYA.
Vernonia arborea L. (*Compositae*). A large tree with lavender coloured flowers. Also *Myristica paludicola* King. (*Myristicaceae*) and *Xylopia ferruginea* Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

JANGKAT.
Norrisia malaccensis Hook fil. (*Loganiaceae*). A small or medium sized tree with numerous small white flowers.

JANTAN TIOH. (Kedah)
Antidesma species (*Euphorbiaceae*). Apparently undescribed.

JANTONG BADAK.
Tabernæmontana corymbosa Roxb. (*Apocynaceae*). A small tree with white flowers.

JAPUN. (Bunga)
Nerum oleander L. (*Apocynaceae*). Favre gives this name for the oleander.

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JARAK.
Castor oil. *Ricinus communis* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

JARAK BLANDA.
The purging nut. *Jatropha curcas* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Literally, the Dutch castor oil. It is also called Jarak Kafri—African castor oil. Often cultivated in villages. The seed is sometimes used in medicine.

JARAK GAJAH.
Mallotus subpeltatus. Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

JARAK HUTAN.
Mallotus subpeltatus Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

JARAK LAUT.
Leea sambucina Willd. (*Ampelideae*). A bush.

JARAK PIPIT.
Cleistanthus lævis Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

JARANG. (Rumput)
Lophatherum gracile Beauv. (*Gramineae*). Jarang means separated, or spread apart, perhaps referring to the branches of the panicle.

JARANG-JARANG. (Rumput)
Cyathula prostrata Bl. (*Amarantaceae*).

JARI AYAM.
Unona longiflora Roxb. (*Anonaceae*).

JARI BIAWAK. (Akar)
Vitis cinnamomea Wall. (*Ampelideae*). A slender vine, with the leaves red beneath. Literally, toes of the monitor lizard.

JARKA.
Lasianthus species (*Rubiaceae*).

JARUM HITAM.
Chasalia curviflora Thw. (*Rubiaceae*).

JARUM-JARUM. Also JEJARUM and MENJARUM.
Paretta indica L. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers. Favre gives also Jarung-jarung. Jarum is a needle, the conspicuously prolonged styles looking like needles is doubtless alluded to in the name.

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JARUM-JARUM BATU.
Paretta humilis Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

JARUM-JARUM BETINA.
Psychotria angulata Korth. (*Rubiaceae*).

JARUM-JARUM JANTAN.
Randia anisophylla Jack. (*Rubiaceae*).

JARUM-JARUM MERAH.
Ixora concinna Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A handsome red flowered Ixora.

JARUM-JARUM PAYA.
Paretta indica Var. (*Rubiaceae*). Jarum-jarum padang, is also a variety of the same very variable plant.

JATEK-JATEK. Also JENTEK-JENTEK.
Elocarpus Jackianus Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). A tree.

JATI.
Teak. *Tectona grandis* Linn. (*Verbenaceae*). Commonly used here for the timber. It is however really a Javanese word.

JAWA. (Bunga)
Ipomea quamoclit L. (*Convolvulaceae*). A little scarlet convolvulus with finely cut leaves, often cultivated. Favre gives this word.

JAWI-JAWI. Contracted to JEJAWI also ARA JEJAWI.
Ficus rhododendrifolia Miq. (*Urticaceae*). A large fig tree with small leaves.

JEJAWI. See JAWI-JAWI.

JEJUANG. (Singapore)
Cordyline terminalis Korth. (*Liliaceae*).

JEJUH.
Symplocos fasciculata Zoll. (*Styraceae*). A common tree in secondary jungle.

JEJUWAI.
Grewia laurifolia Hook fil. (*Tiliaceae*). A tall tree.

JELATANG.
Laportiea crenulata Forst. (*Urticaceae.*) The tree nettle.

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JELATANG AYAM.
Fleurya interrupta Gaud. (*Urticaceae*). A common little nettle in waste ground.

JELATANG BADAK.
Cnesmone javanica Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Literally rhinoceros nettle.
Also JELATANG RUSA. Deer nettle. A stinging climber.

JELUTONG.
Dyera Maingayi Hook fil. and *D. costulata* Hook fil. A big tree which gives a very inferior india rubber, and a timber used for clogs, boxes and such things.

JELUTONG BADAK.
Tabernaemontana corymbosa Roxb. (*Apocynaceae.*)

JELUTONG LAUT. (Singapore)
Euphorbia atoto Forst. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small milky plant growing on the seashore.

JELUTONG PIPIT.
Dyera costulata Hook fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

JENDALU. see DALU-DALU.
Salix tetrasperma Miq. (*Salicaceae*).

JENTA-JENTA.
Alsodeia echinocarpa Korth. (*Violaceae*).

JENTEK-JENTEK. See JATEK-JATEK.
Eloeocarpus Jackianus Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

JERENANG.
Daemonorops draco L. (*Palmae*). The Dragon's blood. See ROTANG JERENANG.

JERING.
Pithecolobium lobatum Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A medium-sized tree with brown curled pods, which are eaten by the Malays, and which exhale and cause their eaters to exhale a very nauseous odour.

JERING BALAI.
Pithecolobium fasciculatum Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

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JERING TUPAI.
Pithecolobium macrocarpum Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

JERING MUNYET.
Pithecolobium clypearia Jack. (*Leguminosae*).

JERINGU. Also DERINGU.
Acorus Calamus L. (*Aroideae*).

JERINGU LAUT.
Enhalus acoroides (*Hydrocharideae*).

JERINGU PADANG.
Xyris indica L. (*Xyrideae*).

JERKASING.
Pericampylus incanus Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

JERMAL. (Kayu)
Myristica Collettiana King. (*Myristicaceae*). A big tree.

JEROK PUTIH. (Selangor)
Ardisia colorata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*). A shrub with small pink flowers.

JERUJUH.
Acanthus ebracteatus Vahl (*Acanthaceae*). A shrub with white or blue flowers and holly-like leaves, gowing commonly in tidal mud. The seeds pounded up are used as a blood purifier in cases of boils.

JILAWEI.
Terminalia n. sp. near *T. bialata*. A large tree.

JILEI BATU.
Coix lachryma Jobi L. (*Gramineae*). "Job's tears."

JILEI PULUT,
A dark coloured variety. Favre gives Jeley.

JINJAGONG.
Ixonanthes reticulata Jack. (*Lineae*). (Maingay's list).

JINJARONG JANTAN.
Daphniphyllum laurinum Baill. (*Euphorbiaceae*). (Maingay's list).

JINJINTA.
Aporosa nervosa Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). (Maingay's list).

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JINTAN.
Caraway seed. *Carum Carui* L. (*Umbelliferae*). Imported.

JINTAN HITAM.
The seeds of *Nigella sativa* L. (*Ranunculaceae*) often known as black cumin. They are imported and sold, being used in medecine.

JINTAN MANIS.
Anise seed. *Pimpinella anisum* L. (*Umbelliferae*). Imported into Singapore and sold. See also Adas manis.

JINTAN PUTIH.
Cumin-seed. *Cuminum Cyminum* L. (*Umbelliferae*). Imported. Both of these spices are used in curry.

JINTEH (Akar).
Melodorum pisocarpum Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

JINTEH MERAH.
Baccaurea Wallichii Hook fil. and *B. Griffithii* Hook. fil. Trees with spikes of green or white flowers and eatable fruits.

JINTEH PUTIH.
Urophyllum sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

JIRAK.
Eurya acuminata De C. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A common little tree in secondary jungle.

JIWAT.
Eugenia jambolana Lam. (*Myrtaceae*).

JIWAT PADI.
Eugenia caryophyllea Wight. (*Myrtaceae*).

JOHOR (Kayu)
Pellacalyx saccardianus Scortech. (*Rhizophoreae*). A small straight tree with greenish white flowers.

JOLOK HANTU.
Arthrophyllum diversifolium Bl. also *A. pinnatum* C. B. Clarke (*Araliaceae.*) The first is a very common small tree in secondary jungle. The second only grows in the hills at an elevation of 2000 feet.

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JOLOK-JOLOK.
Leea sambucina Willd and *Leea aequata* De C. (*Ampe'ideae.*)

JUA. JUAL. Also GUAH, which see.
Cassia Siamea Lam. (*Leguminosae*).

JUAK also DUAK.
Heynea trijuga Roxb. (*Meliaceae*). *Eurycoma longifolia* Jack (*Simarubeae*) in Province Wellesley.

JUALA (Rumput.)
Bidens pilosa L. (*Compositae*). A weed with white and yellow flowers.

JUANG-JUANG BUKIT.
Dracaena congesta Ridl. (*Liliaceae*). A dwarf Dracaena.

JUJAMO.
Aporosa microcalyx Hassk. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

JULLAH. (Akar)
Gnetum neglectum Bl. (*Gnetaceae.*)

JULONG BUKIT. (Akar)
Bragantia corymbosa. Griff. (*Aristolochiaceae*).

JULONG. (Rumput)
Paspulum scrobiculatum L. (*Gramineae*). One of the commonest grasses.

JULONG HITAM. (Akar)
Ancistrocladus Penangianus Wall. A climber with woody black stems.

JULONG JANTAN and JULONG PUTIH.
Ostodes macrophyllus Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

JULONG-JULONG.
Agrostostachys longifolia Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub about a foot tall the leaves of which were used formerly for wrapping opium.

JULONG-JULONG. (Rumput)
Setaria glauca Beauv. (*Gramineae*).

JULONG-JULONG BUKIT.
Psychotria stipulacea Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

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JULONG-JULONG JANTAN.
Webera grandifolia Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A small shrub with large leaves and white flowers.

JUNKAL. (Bunga)
Neuropeltis racemosa Wall. (*Convolvulaceae*). A climber with small white flowers.

JURUMONG. See DARUMONG.
Elaeocarpi species.

JURUNANG.
Alpinia conchigera Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

JUWAT. See JIWAT.

KAATI. (Johor)
Chamaecladon angustifolium Schott. (*Aroideae*).

KABAL AYAM.
Pentace triptera Masters. (*Tiliaceae*). A gigantic tree with white flowers.

KABOK.
The cotton tree. *Eriodendron anfractuosum* (*Malvaceae*).

KABOK BASSU.
Goniothalamus sp. (*Anonaceae*).

KABU-KABU also KAKABU.
Trevesia sundaica Miq. (*Araliaceae*). A shrub with a thorny stem and lobed leaves, the lobes connected by a wing.

KABU-KABU HUTAN.
Zanthoxylum myriacanthum Wall. (*Rutaceae*). A shrub with a thorny straight stem.

KABUNG.
The sugar palm. *Arenga saccharifera* L. (*Palmae*).

KACHANG.
A bean.

KACHANG BENDI also KACHANG LUNDIR.
Hibiscus esculentus L. (*Malvaceae*). The okra or beni fruit.

KACHANG BOTOL. KACHANG BOTOR.
Psophocarpus tetragonolobus De C. (*Leguminosae*). A culti-

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vated bean with winged pods. The word Botor and Botol is said to be a modification of "bottle," which the bean is said to resemble, but Rumph gives the derivation from Batr, an Arabic word signifying a lobe.

KACHANG BULUH.
Tephrosia Hookeriana W. and A. (*Leguminosae*).

KACHANG BUNCHE.
Kidney beans. *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. A black variety. Evidently derived from the Dutch word Boontje.

KACHANG CHINA.
Phaseolus lunatus L. (*Leguminosae*). The cultivated haricot bean according to Favre, but in Singapore the peanut. (*Arachis*) is known by this name.

KACHANG CHINA. KACHANG GORENG. KACHANG TANAH.
The pea-nut. *Arachis hypogaea* L. (*Leguminosae*).

KACHANG CHINDAI.
Phaseolus Mungo L. (*Leguminosae*). A commonly cultivated bean with yellow flowers and narrow usually hairy pods. There are a number of cultivated kinds with green, black or yellow seeds.
Favre gives also KACHANG HIJAU, and KACHANG KECHIL for the variety *radiatus*, and KEDDI for the variety *max*.

KACHANG HANTU.
Canavalia ensiformis Var. *virosa* (*Leguminosae*). A large pink flowered bean growing on trees by the sea. The beans are said to be poisonous.

KACHANG HANTU DARAT.
Crotalaria alata Hamilt. (*Leguminosae*). A herb with yellow flowers and winged stems.

KACHANG JAPUN.
Soya hispida (*Leguminosae*). The soy bean. Favre gives this. I do not know of the plant as cultivated here.

KACHANG JARIJI.
Dolichos lab-lab. According to Favre.

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KACHANG-KACHANG.
Ageloea restita Wall. (*Connaraceae*). A large climbing shrub with small pink flowers and red capsules.

KACHANG KARKARAS. KARKARA.
Dolichos lab-lab L. (*Leguminosae*). A common cultivated bean. Favre gives also KACHANG MUNYIT.

KACHANG KARKARA GATAL.
Mucuna pruriens De C. (*Leguminosae*). The Cowhage. According to Favre.

KACHANG KAYU.
Cajanus indicus L. (*Leguminosae*). The dall of India; only cultivated here.

KACHANG KAYU BETINA.
Desmodium polycarpum De C. (*Leguminosae*). A small shrubby vetch with pink and purple flowers.

KACHANG KAYU LAUT.
Pongamia glabra Vent. (*Leguminosae*). A shrub or small tree with pink flowers growing near the sea.

KACHANG KELOR.
Moringa pterygosperma Gaertn (*Moringeae*). The horse radish tree.

KACHANG KOTA.
Cassia occidentalis L. (*Leguminosae*). A common weed with yellow flowers.

KACHANG LAUT. (Pahang)
Dioclea reflexa Hook fil. (*Leguminosae*).

KACHANG MANILA.
Voandzeia subterranea Thou. (*Leguminosae*). A yellow flowered bean which ripens its fruit under ground like the pea-nut.

KACHANG MERAH.
Vigna catiang Endl. (*Leguminosae*). A red seeded variety.

KACHANG PARANG.
Canavalia ensiformis De C. (*Leguminosae*). A cultivated form with very large pods.

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KACHANG PENDEK.
The French bean. *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. (*Leguminosae*), according to Favre under the name *Ph. compressus*.

KACHANG PERUT AYAM; KACHANG PURU HAYAM, according to Favre. *Vigna catiang* L. (*Leguminosae*). Lit. "hen's intestine bean," also known as

KACHANG PANJANG.
Lit "long bean," and

KACHANG PUTIH.
"White bean." This latter name is also given to Peas *Pisum sativum* L.

KACHANG PURAI,
Toeniochlaena Griffithii. Hook fil. (*Connaraceae*).

KACHANG SERINDING.
Lima beans. *Phaseolus lunatus* L.

KACHANG TOWCHEW.
A black seeded variety of *Vigna catiang*.

KACHANG SENKUANG. Also BENGKUANG.
Pachyrrhizus angulatus Rich. (*Leguminosae*). The yam-bean, cultivated for its tuberous root.

KACHANG TELANG.
Clitoria Ternatea L. (*Leguminosae*).

KACHANG TUPAI.
Pithecolobium fasciculatum Benth. (*Leguminosae*). See under JERING.

KACHU.
Areca catechu L. The betel nut (*Palmae*). The word is rarely used, Pinang being the common name.

KACHUBONG.
Datura metel L. and *D. fatuosa* L. (*Solanaceae*). Well known poisonous plants with white or purple flowers, the leaves of which are used as an anodyne for bruises and sprains.

KACHUBONG. (Akar)
Byttneria Maingayi Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). The prickly fruit resembles slightly that of Datura.

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KACHUBONG PAYA.
Gardenia tentaculata Hook fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

KACHUBONG RIMBAH.
Randia macrophylla Br. (*Rubiaceae*). So called on account of the resemblance of the flowers to those of *Datura*.

KADAMPANG.
Sterculia parviflora Roxb. (*Sterculiaceae*). A big tree.

KADANGA HUTAN HITAM.
Myristica globularia Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*).

KADAT.
Cratoeva macrocarpa King. (*Capparideae*).

KADOK. Also KADAWAK and SIRIH KADOK.
Long pepper. *Piper longum* L. (*Piperaceae*). Favre gives KEDUK.

KADOK HUTAN.
Piper stylosum Miq. (*Piperaceae*). A wild jungle pepper.

KADENDONG. Also KONDONDONG and DONDONG.
Various species of the genera *Canarium santiria* and *Trigonochlamys* (*Burseraceae*). All are fairly large trees. In Penang the name is applied to the cultivated hog-plum, *Spondias mangifera* Willd.

KADONDONG BULAN.
Canarium rufum Benn. Also *santiria laxa* King.

KADONDONG BULAN PUTIH.
Santiria fasciculata Benn.

KADONDONG KRUT.
Canarium pilosum A. W. Benn. Also *C. Kadondon* A. W. Benn.

KADONDONG KRUT MERAH.
Canarium sp.

KADONDONG MATA-HARI.
Canarium kadondon A. W. Benn. Also *Trigonochlamys Griffithii* Hook fil.

KODONDON HUTAN.
Canarium nitidum A. W. Benn.

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KADUDOK. KEDUDUK.
Variant of SENDUDOK, which see.

KADUDOK GAJAH. (Penang).
Allomorphia exigua Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

KAHWAH.
Coffee, *Coffea liberica* Hiern. (*Rubiaceae.*) This word is not used in Singapore and only rarely in the Peninsula.

KAIT-KAIT. (Akar)
The name of many climbers with hooks (kait signifying a hook); especially applied to the wild gambiers *Uncaria* spp. and *Roucheria Griffithiana* Planch.

KAIT-KAIT BUKIT.
Uncaria ferrea De C. (*Rubiaceae*).

KAIT-KAIT DARAT. (Malacca)
Uncaria pteropoda Miq.

KAIT-KAIT MERAH.
Uncaria ferrea De C.

KAIT PUTIH. (Akar)
See IPOH AKAR PUTIH. *Roucheria Griffithii* Planch. (*Linea*).

KAJU.
The cashew-nut. *Anacardium occidentale* L. (*Anacardiaceae*). Given by Favre, not often used.

KAKABU.
Trevesia Sundaica Miq. (*Araliaceae*) Shortened form of KABU-KABU.

KAKARAS.
Norrisia malaccensis. Hook fil. (*Loganiaceae*). Also *Aquilaria malaccensis* Lam. see under KARAS.

KAKOP. (Akar)
Dioscorea glabra Roxb. (*Dioscoreaceae*).

KALAMBAK.
The best kind of Gaharu Wood.

KALAYO HITAM.
Arytera littoralis Miq. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

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KALUMBER. (Pahang).
Desmodium polycarpum De C. (*Leguminosae*). A small shrubby plant with purple flowers.

KALAPA.
Coconut, *Cocos nucifera* L. (*Palmae*).

DAUN KALAPA.
Barclaya motleyana. Hook. fil. (*Nympheaceae*). The jungle waterlily a plant with small round leaves and dull brownish pink and yellow flowers.

KALAPA PUYUK.
Curculigo sumatrana Roxb. (*Hypoxideae*). Jack is the authority for this name, which means quail's coconut, probably from the shape of the leaves resembling of a young coconut, and from the quail's hiding beneath them.

KALENTIL PADANG.
Decasperma paniculatum Kurtz. (*Myrtaceae*).

KALIAH TOAH.
Ptychopyxis costata Miq. (*Ephorbiaceae*). A medium-sized tree.

KALINIA PAYA.
Polygonum flaccidum Meissn. (*Polygonaceae*). A common weed in ditches.

KALING LILIN. (Johor)
Eulophia graminea Lindl. (*Orchideae*). A ground orchid with a panicle of small pink and green flowers.

KALINTEK JAMUK.
Arytera littoralis (*Sapindaceae*).

KALONG. (Akar)
Piper caninum L. (*Piperaceae*). A common wild pepper. probably from Kalung, a necklace, referring to the strings of fruit.

KALONG ULAR. KALONG GAJAH. (Akar)
Piper ribesioides Miq. (*Piperaceae*). A large climbing wild pepper used medecinally.

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KAMAGAN ANTAN. (Pahang).
Ventilago Maingayi Laws. (*Rhamneae*). A climber with small green flowers.

KAMAHANG (Akar).
Dioscorea laurifolia Wall. (*Dioscoreaceae*).

KAMANI BABI.
Desmodium latifolium Wall. (*Leguminosae*). A shrubby weed with yellow flowers.

KAMANJONG (Pahang).
Dysoxylum angustifolium King. (*Meliaceae*).

KAMARAHAN.
Myristica laurina Bl. (*Myristicaceae*). Compare CHENDERAHAN.

KAMBAI HUTAN.
Wormia oblonga Wall. (*Dilleniaceae*). A tree with large golden-yellow flowers.

KAMBIANG. Also KIAMBAN.
Pistia stratiotes L. The water lettuce (*Aroideae*). A floating herb, often cultivated by the Chinese to feed pigs.

KAMBONG LOBO.
Abutilon indicum L. A shrubby weed with yellow flowers common in waste ground.

KAMIRI.
Aleurites moluccanus L. The candle-nut. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A name only used in trade. BUAH KERAS is more commonly used here. Kamiri is probably a Moluccan word and is connected with Ampiri, a Buginese word for the plant.

KÂMPOR.
Moesa ramentacea A De C. (*Myrsineae*).

KAMPUNING.
Variant of MEMPUNING see also EMPENING. *Quercus hystrix* Korth. (*Cupoliferae*).

KAMOYAN.
Eranthemum malaccense Clarke. (*Acanthaceae*). A handsome jungle shrub with violet flowers.

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KAMUNING.
Murraya exotica L. (*Rutaceae*). A small tree, the wood of which is used for the sheaths and handles of krises.

KAMUNING JANTAN HUTAN.
Canthium confertum Korth. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

KAMUNING BATU.
Decaspermum paniculatam Kurz. (*Myrtaceae*).

KAMUNTING.
The Rose-Myrtle. *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* Bl. (*Myrtaceae*). A common shrub on the sea-shore with pink or white flowers and purplish eatable fruits.

KAMUNTING (Akar). KAMUNTING BUKIT.
Anplectrum divaricatum Triana. (*Melastomaceae*).

KANANGA. see KENANGA.

KANCHIL (Kayu)
Anisophyllea disticha Hook. fil. (*Rhizophoreae*). The Kanchil is a small mouse deer, (*Tragulus kanchil*). The plant is a common shrub with elegant foliage.

KANCHING BAJU. (Rumput)
Tridax procumbens L. (*Compositae*). Literally coat buttons. A small daisy-like weed growing in sandy spots.

KANCHING BAJU JANTAN. (Rumput)
Kyllinga brevifolia Rottb. (*Cyperaceae*). A small sedge with theflowers clustered in a little green head, common in grassy spots.

KANCHONG KERAH. (Selangor)
Nepenthes gracilis Korth. (*Nepenthaceae*). The small pitcher plant, often called PRIOK KERAH.

KANDIS.
Garcinia nigrolineata Planch. (*Guttiferae*). A tree with an eatable fruit.

KANDIS GAJAH.
Garcinia Andersoni Hook. fil. An allied plant with much larger leaves and acid fruit resembling an apple in size and form.

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KANDURI BATANG.
Adenanthera paronina L. (*Leguminosae*). A common tree with scarlet flattened seeds.

KANG KACHANG.
Contraction for KACHANG-KACHANG. *Ageloea vestita* Wall (*Connaraceae*).

KANKANG KATOK. (Selangor)
Bauhinia integrifolia Roxb. (*Leguminosae*). A large climber with great masses of red flowers.

KANGKONG.
Ipomea aquatica Forst. (*Convolvulaceae*). A white or pink flowered convolvulus cultivated and commonly used as a spinach.

KANGKONG AYER.
Floscopa scandens Lour. (*Commelinaceae*). A marsh plant with close panicles of pinkish flowers.

KANGKONG BUKIT.
Ipomea peltata Miq. (*Convolvulaceae*). A very large climber with beautiful yellow flowers.

KANGKONG GAJAH. (Akar)
Vitis lanceolaria Roxb. (*Ampelideae*).

KANGKONG LAUT.
Ipomea digitata L. (*Convolvulaceae*). A large pink flowered convolvulus with digitate leaves.

KANGKONG PASIR.
Ipomea angustifolia Jacq. (*Convolvulaceae*). A small yellow convolvulus with a purple eye.

KANKA BONA.
Phyllanthus pulcher Wall. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A low shrub.

KANRIAN.
Premna corymbosa Roth. (*Verbenaceae*). A large climbing shrub with small white flowers.

KANTAN.
Nicolaia imperialis Horan. (*Scitamineae*). A large wild ginger with cone-shaped heads of pink and white flowers and bracts. The buds are used in curries.

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KANTAN HUTAN.
Alpinia involucrata Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

KAPALA BERUK.
Hydnophytum formicarium Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). The Ant-plant; literally Ape's head. A curious epiphyte, the stem of which swollen into a tuber is channelled and forms a nest for ants.

KAPANG. (Akar)
Linostoma scandens Griff. (*Thymeleaceae*). A long slender shrubby climber with greenish white tubular flowers.

KAPAS.
Cotton. The various cultivated forms chiefly, *Gossypium herbaceum* L. (*Malvaceae*). The word is derived from the Sanskrit Kārpasa. Favre gives KAPAS TAUN, KAPAS HUMA, KAPAS MURI, as names for various forms of *G. herbaceum* L.; KAPAS BENGGALA, *G. herbaceum*, var *ritifolium* KAPAS BESAR for *G. arboreum* L.

KAPAS-KAPAS. (Malacca)
Hibiscus floccosus Mast. (*Malvaceae*). A big tree Hibiscus, the fibre of which is used as bast.

KAPAS HANTU also KAPAS HUTAN.
Hibiscus abelmoschus L. (*Malvaceae*) The seeds are ground and used as a powder for the face. A common weedin villages, the flowers are large and yellow with a marooneye.

KAPAS (Buah).
Xanthophyllum obscurum Benn. (*Polygalaceae*). A tree with large globular brown fruits.

KAPAS BULAN.
Xanthophyllum rufum King. (*Polygalaceae*).

KAPAYUNG Also PAYUNG.
Pangium edule Miq. (*Bixineae*). A tree from the seeds of which oil is made.

KAPAYUNG. (Akar) (Pahang)
Hodgsonia heterochita Hook. fil. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A large woody ground with big seeds like those of the POKO KAPAYUNG. (*Pangium edule*, Bl.) from which oil is made.

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KAPAYUNG AYER.
Gardenia tentaculata Hook. fil. *(Rubiaceae).* A shrub with green flowers spotted with red.

KAPAYUNG IPAS.
Gardenia tubifera Wall. *(Rubiaceae.)*

KAPIALU. (Akar)
Grewia umbellata Roxb. *(Tiliaceae).*

KAPIALU PAJAN. (Malacca)
Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. *(Pittosporeae).*

KAPONG. see KEPONG.

KAPOK.
Eriodendron anfractuosum Dec. *(Malraceae).* The cotton tree. This is I believe Javanese, but is sometimes used here, though KABOK is more common in use. Filet gives Kaboh as Javanese and Malay.

KAPOK. (Akar)
Acacia intsia Willd. *(Leguminosae).* A climbing shrubby plant.

KAPO-KAPO. (Malacca)
Allomorphia Griffithii Hook. fil. *(Melastomaceae).*

KAPUR.
Camphor.

KAPUR BARUS.
Sumatran camphor. *Dryobalanops aromatica* Gaertn. *(Dipterocarpeae)* from Barus a place in Sumatra.

KAPUR TOHORI.
Japan camphor. The product of *Cinnamomum camphora* L. *(Lauraceae).*

KARANCHONG. (Pahang)
Bryophyllum calycinum Salisb. (*Crassulaceae*). A large fleshy leaved herb common on the coast.

KARANG. (Bunga)
Dentella repens Forst. (*Rubiaceae*). Lit. coral flower. An inconspicuous little weed with white flowers.

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KARAS. KARAS GAHARU. KAKARAS.
See also TUI KARAS. The lign aloes, or Gaharu Wood. *Aquilaria malaccensis* Lam. (*Thymeleaceae*).

KARÊH HITAM.
Linostoma scandens Griff. (*Thymeleaceae*).

KASAI.
Aporosa Benthamiana Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.
Also more commonly *Pometia pinnata* (*Sapindaceae*). A large tree common on river banks. The timber is good but rarely straight.

KASAP.
Clerodendron villosum Bl. (*Verbenaceae*). A rough (kasap) hairy shrub with white flowers common in waste ground. See also BULUH KASAP.

KASASUS.
The cashew nut. *Anacardium occidentale* L. (*Anacardiaceae*).

KASI. (Johore)
Gomphia Hookeri Planch. (*Ochnaceae*). A small tree with deep claret-coloured flowers.

KASIDANG. (Malacca)
Canangium Scortechinii King. (*Anonaceae*). A tree.

KASIH HUTAN.
Moesa Indica L. (*Myrsineae*).

KASIP BUKIT.
Aglaia cordata Hiern. (*Meliaceae*).

KASIP HUTAN.
Dysoxylon macrothyrsum King. (*Meliaceae*).

KASIR.
Trigonochlamys Griffithii Hook fil. (*Burseraceae*).

KASTURI.
Musk. See BUNGA KASTURI.

KASTURI HUTAN.
Gomphandra lanceolata King. (*Olacineae*). Lit. wood-musk.

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KASUM.
Polygonum flaccidum Meissn. (*Polygonaceae*). See KALIMA PAYA.

KASUMBA.
The Arnotto. *Bixa orellana* L. (*Bixineae*). Also *Epiprinus Malayanus* Griff. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KASUMBA or KASAMBEE.
Canarium secundum Benn. (*Burseraceae*), Also *Antidesma Ghaesembilla* L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). (Maingay's list).

KASUMBA BUKIT.
Trichospermum Kurzii King. (*Tiliaceae*). So called from the resemblance of the pods to those of Arnotto.

KASUMBA JANTAN.
Ostodes macrophyllus Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KATAH HUDANG. KATAWA HUDANG. (in Maingay's list)
Buchanania acuminata Turcz. (*Anacardiaceae*). See OTAK HUDANG.

KATA BILEH.
Castanopsis hystrix A. De C. (*Cupuliferae*). A large wild chestnut.

KATAH.
Desmodium latifolium Wall. (*Leguminosae*).

KATCHAM. (Johore)
Eugenia lineata Bl. (*Myrtaceae*). A common tree more often known as Kelat.

KATIAK.
Acronychia Porteri Wall. (*Rutaceae*).

KATIMBONG. (Kedah)
Salacia flavescens Kurz. (*Rhamneae*). A large shrub with small yellowish flowers and globose orange fruits.

KATOMINON. (Penang)
Trichosanthes cordata Roxb. (*Cucurbitaceae*). Probably a variant of TIMUN, which see

KATONG.
Cynometra polyandra Roxb. (*Leguminosae*).

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KATU (Kayu).
Ostodes macrophyllus Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KATUMBAR.
Desmodium polycarpum De C. (*Leguminosae*). Also *Coriandrum sativum*. The coriander seed. (*Umbelliferae*).

KATUMBAR HUTAN. (Malacca)
Sida carpinifolia L. (*Malvaceae*). A common little shrub with buff flowers, growing in waste ground.

KATUMBET.
Leucas zeylanica Br. (*Labiatae*). A common white flowered herb used in skin diseases by the Malays.

KATUMBET JANTAN.
Emilia sonchifolia De C. (*Compositae*). A kind of groundsel with pink flowers.

KATUMBET PADANG.
Blainvillea latifolia De C. (*Compositae*). A common little weed.

KATUP-KATUP.
Bauhinia bidentata Jack. (*Leguminosae*). A handsome climbing shrub with orange flowers.

KAYAP (Akar). (Selangor)
Acacia intsia Willd. (*Leguminosae*). A climbing thorny shrub.

KAYTENG.
Myrica Nagi L. (*Myricaceae*). A sea-shore tree.

KAYU.
Wood.

KAYU MANIS.
Cinnamon. *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* L. (*Laurineae*). The name is also used for the wild cinnamon, *C. iners* Bl.

KAYU MANIS (Akar),
Acacia pinnata Willd. (*Leguminosae*).

KAYU PUTIH.
The Cajeput oil tree. *Melaleuca leucadendron* L. (*Myrtaceae*). This word has been perverted through the Dutch spelling

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KATJOE POETIH, into Cajeput. It merely means white wood. It is given by Favre as Malay, but the plant is always called GELAM here.

KECHAPI.

Sandoricum radiatum King. (*Meliaceae*). A fruit tree occurring wild and in cultivation. The fruit much resembles the allied Sentol, *S. indicum*.

KECHAPI HUTAN.

Sandoricum dasyneuron Baill. (*Meliaceae*).

KEDANGSA.

The pumelo (*Citrus decumanus*) according to Favre.

LIMAU KEDANGSA.

A cultivated form of the lime, *Citrus acida* Roxb. (*Rutaceae*).

KEDAWANG. Also KERAYANG and GUDAWANG.

Parkia Roxburghii (*Leguminosae*). A big tree with feathery foliage and large woody pods the seeds of which are used as peppermint by the Natives in cases of stomach ache.

KEDELI.

Phaseolus mungo L. See under KACHANG.

KEDUDUK.

More commonly SENDUDUK, which see. *Melastoma polyanthum* Bl. and other species. (*Melastomaceae*).

KELABU.

Webera mollis Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). "The grey plant." A shrub with white flowers the leaves of which are softly hairy and give it a greyish appearance from which perhaps it takes its name.

KELADEK INGAN.

Vitis cinnamomea Wall. (*Ampelideae*). A common wild vine.

KELADEK TANA.

Vitis gracilis Wall. (*Ampelideae*).

KELADI RIMAU. KELADI ULAR.

Alocasia longiloba Miq. (*Aroideae*). "Tiger or snake caladium," so called from the mottled leaf stalk. A common wild aroid.

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KELADI PARI.

Cyrtosperma lasioides Griff. (*Aroideae*). A thorny stemmed aroid growing in swamps. Also called GLI-GLI.

KELADI MOYIANG.

Homalomena coerulescens Jungh. This is often contracted to KELAMOYIANG and this to KEMOYANG.

KELADI SEBARING.

Alocasia macrorrhiza Schott. (*Aroideae*) A very large aroid very commonly cultivated for its eatable stem.

KELĀDI TELOR.

Colocasia antiquorum L. (*Aroideae*). The common small keladi cultivated everywhere.

KELADI CHINA, KELADI HUDANG are other cultivated forms.

KELAMA HIJAU.

Alternanthera sessilis Br. (*Amarantaceae*).

KELAMOYIANG. Also KEMOYANG.

Homalomena coerulescens Jungh. *H. rostrata* Griff. and other species (*Aroideae*). Common plants in wet jungle. This word appears to be a contraction for KELADI MOYIANG signifying ancestral keladi.

KELAMOYIANG. (Rumput)

Alpinia conchigera Griff. (*Scitamineae*). A grassy leaved ginger more commonly known as LANKUAS RANTING.

KELAMOYIANG. (Akar)

Raphidophora minor Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*).A climbing aroid growing upon trees.

KELAMOYIANG PADI.

Chamaecladon Griffithii Schott. (*Aroideae*). A small aroid growing on banks in jungle.

KELANTING. (Bunga)

Eurya acuminata De C. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A common little tree in secondary jungle.

KELAT.

A name applied to many species of *Eugenia* of the sec-

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tion *Syzygium* and other trees somewhat resembling them. (*Myrtaceae*)

KELAT AMPEDU JAWA.
Gomphia Sumatrana Jack. (*Ochnaceae*). A medium-sized tree with yellow flowers.

KELAT API.
Eugenia filiformis Wall L. *E. acuminatissima* Kurz.

KELAT ASAM.
Eugenia decussata and *E. acuminatissima* Kurz. Also *Gordonia excelsa* Bl. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). (Malacca)

KELAT BESAR.
Eugenia pendens Duthie. A straggling tree with large white flowers growing in densely wooded ravines.

KELAT BELIAN.
Eugenia filiformis Wall. *E. acuminatissima* Kurz. and *E. subdecussata* Wall.

KELAT BIRU.
Pternandra coerulescens Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). A medium-sized tree with small blue flowers.

KELAT BISING.
Eugenia Griffithii Duthie.

KELAT BURONG.
Eugenia macrocarpa Roxb.

KELAT HITAM.
Ctenolophon parvifolius Oliv. (*Olacineae*). A large tree.

KELAT JAMBU.
Eugenia macrocarpa Roxb.

KELAT JAMBU AYER.
Eugenia venulosa Wall.

KELAT JANTAN.
Eugenia cymosa Lam.

KELAT JULONG PUTIH.
Aphania paucijuga King (*Sapindaceae*).

KELAT KOBU.
Eugenia subdecussata Wall.

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KELAT LAPIS.
Eugenia filiformis Wall. also *E. acuminatissima* Kurz. *E. lineata* Bl. and *E. pyrifolia* Wall.

KELAT LAYU HUTAN.
Parinarium nitidum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). A medium sized tree the small fruits of which are eaten.

KELAT LAYU LAUT. (Singapore)
Erioglossum edule Bl. (*Sapindaceae*). Also called KELAT JANTAN. A medium sized tree with very small eatable fruits. It is called MERTAJAM in many places.

KELAT MENAUN. Also SIAL MENAUN.
Kibessia simplex Korth. (*Melastomaceae*). A small useless tree with blue flowers.

KELAT MERAH.
Eugenia lineata Bl. and *E. pyrifolia* Wall.

KELAT PASIR.
Parastemon urophyllum A. De C. (*Rosaceae*). A good sized tree growing in sandy spots.

KELAT PAYA.
Decaspermum paniculatum Kurz. (*Myrtaceae*).

KELAT PENAGA.
Eugenia cymosa Lam.

KELAT PUTIH.
Eugenia lineata Bl. and *E. pyrifolia* Wall.

KELAT PUTIH BUKIT.
Eugenia densiflora De C.

KELAT PUTRA.
Eugenia venulosa Wall.

KELAT TANDOK.
Ixora parviflora Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*).

KELAT TULANG.
Aphania paucijuga King. (*Sapindaceae*).

KELAPIT NYAMOK. (Singapore).
Decaspermum paniculatum. Kurz., also *Eugenia lineata* Bl.

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KELAWAT.
Torenia peduncularis Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). A small herb with conspicuous blue flowers growing in swampy fields.

KELEBOK. (Selangor).
Ficus Roxburghii Wall. (*Urticaceae*). A large fig tree, with clusters of big figs on the stem.

KELEDANG.
Artocarpus lanceaefolia Roxb. (*Urticaceae*). A large tree, which supplies one of the first class timbers.

KELEDANG BERUK.
Artocarpus Lakoocha Roxb. (*Urticaceae*).

KELEMBAI. (Malacca)
Craetaeva macrocarpa King. (*Capparideae*).

KELEMBANANG. (Selangor)
Alocasia sp. (*Aroideae*). A wild species with rounded leaves probably undescribed.

KELEMOYIANG AYER. (Selangor)
Tacca cristata Jack. (*Taccaceae*). The leaves somewhat resemble those of some of the Homalomenas.

KELEMPADANG.
Vaccinium malaccense Wight. (*Vacciniaceae*). A shrub with sweet scented pink flowers and black eatable berries.

KELEMPENING. (Lankawi)
Quercus Kunstleri King. (*Cupuliferae*). An oak-tree. The word is an variant of Empening and Mempening.

KELEMPETI. (Malacca)
Aporosa Benthamiana Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KELUMPAYANG. (Akar)
Scindapsus sp. (*Aroideae*)

KELIMPAYAN.
Anthocephalus cadamba Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

KELIPOH.
The water lily. *Nymphoea stellata* Wild. (*Nympheaceae*).

KELIPOH PADANG.
Lophiocarpus guyanensis Rich. (*Alismaceae*). An aquatic plant growing in rice fields, with round leaves and white flowers.

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KELOMPANG KRAS. (Kedah)
Buchanania lucida Turcz. (*Anacardiaceae*).

KELUMPUNG MATA PUNAI.
Ficus chartacea Wall. (*Urticaceae*).

KELUMPUNG. K. GAJAH. K. BUKIT.
Ficus Miquelii King. (*Urticaceae*). The word Kelumpung signifies a mass and probably refers to the mass of figs borne on the branches of the tree.

KELUMPUNG BURONG. K. JANTAN. K. AYER.
Ficus alba Reinw. (*Urticaceae*).

KELUMPUNG AGAS.
Ficus subulata Bl.

KELUPOS (Akar).
Lettsomia Maingayi Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*).

KELURAT. (Rumput)
Lophatherum gracile (*Gramineae*).

KELESU PINANG.
Pericampylus incanus Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

KELILAYAN PUTIH.
Cupania pallidula Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*).

KELINGKING.
Nephelium Litchi Camb. (*Sapindaceae*). Favre is the authority for this name. The tree never fruits here, but the fruit is imported from China.

KELINTAT NYAMOK. Also KELINTAT KRING.
Decaspermum paniculatum Kurz. (*Myrtaceae*).

KELINTAT KRA. (Akar)
Rourea rugosa Benth. (*Connaraceae*).

KELOR. Also KELU.
Moringa pterygosperma Gaertn. (*Moringeae*). The horse-radish tree. See also KULUK.

KELULUT MERAH.
Cyathula prostrata Bl. (*Amarantaceae*).

KELULUT PUTIH. (Malacca)
Sida cordifolia L. (*Malvaceae*). The Kelulut is a small bee

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(*Trigona*) which may often be seen at the flowers. The plant is a common little shrub with buff flowers.

KELULUT. (Poko)
Urena lobata L. (*Malvaceae*). A common little shrub with pink flowers. Commonly known as PERPULUT.

KELULUT GAJAH.
Artanema sesamoides Wall. (*Scrophularineae.*)

KELULUT. (Rumput)
Fuirena glomerata (*Cyperaceae*).

KELUNTING.
Sterculia rubiginosa Vent. (*Sterculiaceae*).

KEMANGA.
Mangifera kemanga Bl. (*Anacardiaceae*). A very large tree

KEMBANG BANGKEI.
Amorphophallus variabilis Bl. (*Aroideae*). This is given by Clifford and Swettenham as Malay, by Filet as Malay and Sundanese, but the plant has not yet been found in the Malay Peninsula. It is a native of Java.

KEMBANG SAMANGKO.
Sterculia scaphifera Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*). The name means that which fills a cup, alluding to the peculiar property of the seeds which if placed in a cup of water appear to swell so as to fill a small cup. The outer coat of these seed contains much mucilage, which swells in water so as to form a large soft gummy mass, which is supposed to be very wholesome to eat. The plant is an enormous tree.

KEMBAJA.
Plumiera acutifolia (*Apoynaceae*). The Frangipanni. Favre gives this as Malay.

KEMINGU.
Calotropis gigantea. (*Asclepiadeae*).

KEMINIYAN. Also KŬMIAN, KAMINAN and KUMEYAN.
Gum benjamin. *Styrax benzoin* L. (*Styraceae*). A medium sized tall tree with sweet scented white flowers. The gum is obtained by cutting the bark, whence after some days it exudes.

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KEMINIYAN PAYA. (Akar)
Dioscorea pyrifolia Kunth. (*Dioscoreaceae*)

KEMINIYAN HANTU.
Hedyotis capitellata Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A climbing plant. Also *Dioscorea oppositifolia* L. (*Dioscoreaceae*),

KEMPAS.
Cumpassia malaccensis Maingay (*Leguminosae*). A vast tree, with very hard wood which is only used for charcoal.

KEMPAS ROMAN.
Santiria Griffithii (*Burseraceae*).

KEMUNTING.
Rhodomyrtus tomentosa. (*Myrtaceae*).

KENANGA. Also KANANGA.
Cananga odorata L. (*Anonaceae*). A tree with scented green flowers used for making perfume.

KENANGA HUTAN.
Polyalthia Scortechinii King (*Anonaceae*). A tree the flowers of which resemble those of the Cananga very closely.

KENANGA HUTAN (Akar).
Unona discolor Vahl. (*Anonaceae*).

KENANGA PAYA.
Unona longiflora Roxb. (*Anonaceae*). A shrub.

KENARI.
Canarium commune L. (*Burseraceae*). Filet gives Kanarie as Malay and Sundanese. The plant is hardly known here not being indigenous.

KENARI WOLANDA.
The Almond (*Amygdalus persica*) (*Rosaceae*). This is given by Filet and others as a Malay word. I have never met with it.

KENCHING KAMBING.
Jasminum smilacifolium (*Oleaceae*). A rather rare wild Jasmine. The name means goat's urine.

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KENCHING KERBAU. (Akar)
Fibraurea chloroleuca Miers. (*Menispermaceae*). Lit. Buffalo-urine. Probably from its yellow juice. It is often called AKAR KUNING. The plant is a common woody climber formerly used to supply a yellow dye.

KENCHING PELANDOK.
Apostasia nuda Wall. (*Apostasiaceae*). A small plant with white flowers.

KENCHONG.
Ellipeia nervosa Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A tree.

KENCHONG. (Akar)
Melodorum Mannbriatum Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A large woody climber.

KENCHONG JOHU. (Akar)
Unona dumosa Roxb. (*Anonaceae*).

KENIDEI. KENIDEI JANTAN.
Bridelia tomentosa Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also more rarely NIDEI. A shrub or small tree.

KENIDEI BADAK.
Microdesmis caseariaefolia Planch. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIDEI BABI.
Bridelia stipularis Hook fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIDEI BUKIT.
Glochidion sericeum Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIDEI HUTAN. K. GAJAH.
Bridelia pustulata Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIDEI PAYA.
Glochidion brunneum Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIDEI PUNAI.
Antidesma cuspidatum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KENIKAH BATU.
Hedyotis Auricularia L. (*Rubiaceae*).

KENTANG.
The potato. *Solanum tuberosum* L. (*Solanaceae*).

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KEP.
Melodorum fulgens Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A climber.

KEPAS. Also KIPAS.
Philydrum lanuginosum Br. (*Philydraceae*). An aquatic plant with tall spikes of yellow flowers.

KEPAU. (Selangor)
Livistona Kingii Hook. fil. (*Palmae*). A very fine large fan palm.

KEPING. (Akar) (Johor)
Luvunga scandens Ham. (*Rutaceae*). A strong climber with white orange blossoms.

KEPONG. KEPONG HUTAN. KEPONG HANTU.
Shorea macroptera Dyer. (*Dipterocarpeae*). Bark used for making houses.

KERAKAP AYER.
Sonerila heterostemon Naud. (*Melastomaceae*). A herb with pink flowers and green leaves spotted with white.

KERAK RIMBAH.
Ebermaiera angustifolia T. Anders. (*Acanthaceae*). A little herb with white flowers growing in rocky ravines.

KERAK-KERAK PAYA.
Alternanthera sessilis Br. (*Amaranthaceae.*)

KERAK NASI.
Vandellia crustacea Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). Literally the rice which remains at the bottom of the pot.

KERAK-NASI PUTIH.
Limnophila villosa Benth. (*Scrophularineae*).

KERAK-KERAK JANTAN MERAH.
Bonnaya veronicaefolia Spr. (*Scrophularineae.*)

KERAK MERAH.
Torenia polygonoides Benth. (*Scrophularineae.*)

KERANDANG.
Carissa Kerandas L. (*Apocynaceae*). A shrub with white flowers and dark red berries cultivated for its fruit.

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KERANJI (Akar).
Hydnocarpus Sp. (*Bixineae.*)

KERANJI SEKĂLĂT. (Malacca). Also

KERANJI TEMBAGA. (Selangor)
Dialium platysepalum Baker. (*Leguminosae.*)

KERANJI UMBUT.
Dialium patens Baker (*Leguminosae.*)

KERANJI BURONG.
Dialium Maingayi Baker. (*Leguminosae.*)

KERANJI PAPAN.
Dialium laurinum Baker and *D. platysepalum* Baker. (*Leguminosae.*)

KERANTEI. Also KERATEI. KERANTEI MERAH.
Santiria loevigata Bl. (*Burseraceae.*) Also *S. multiflora* A. W. Benn.

KERANTEI BATU.
Santiria apiculata A. W. Benn. (*Burseraceae.*)

KERANTU.
Myristica laurina Bl. (*Myristicaceae.*)

KERTAK HUDANG.
Tetractomia laurifolia Bl. (*Rutaceae.*) Lit. prawn's spines.

KERAS. (Buah)
Aleurites moluccanus Willd. (*Euphorbiaceae.*) The candle nut. See also KAMIRI.

KERAT TELAMPOK also KERAT TULUNJOK.
Canarium rufum A. W. Benn. (*Burseraceae*).

KERAYONG. (Selangor)
Parkia Roxburghii Don. (*Leguminosae*).

KERBAU JALANG. (Selangor)
Gluta sp. (*Anacardiaceae*). One of the Rengas trees. A large tree with fruit like a betel nut but green. I have seen neither fruit nor flowers. The name, meaning Buffalo on the loose, seems to be a humorous one given on account of the poisonous properties of the tree.

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KERBAU DRAPAH. (Rumput)
Desmodium polycarpum De C. (*Leguminosae.*)

KERCHUT. (Rumput)
Scirpus mucronatus L. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge in wet places. The stems are used for making mats.

KERUBUT.
Rafflesia Arnoldi Br. (*Rafflesiaceae*). Compare KURUBUT *Thottea grandiflora.*

KERUBUT PAYA.
Piper muricatum Miq. (*Piperaceae*).

KERUKAP RIMAU. (Malacca)
Allomorphia exigua Blume. (*Melastomaceae*).

KERUING also KORING.
Wood oil. Applied to the product and the tree.

MINYAK KERUING.
Dipterocarpus cornutus Dyer and *D. Hasseltii* (*Dipterocarpeae*)

KERUING CHAIA.
Dipterocarpus Kerrii King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

KERUING BULUH. (Minyak)
Dipterocarpus crinitus Dyer. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

KERUING DADEK. Also KERUING BUKU.
Dipterocarpus pterygocalyx Scheff. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

KERUKOH BATU.
Hedyotis auricularia L. (*Rubiaceae*).

KETAPANG.
Terminalia Catappa L. (*Combretaceae*). The Indian almond.

KETOLA or PETOLA.
Various pumpkins.

KETOLA HUTAN. (Akar).
Aristolochia Roxburghiana Bl. (*Aristolochiaceae*).

KETOLA MANIS.
Luffa cylindrica Roem (*Cucurbitaceae*). A cultivated gourd.

KETOLA ULAR.
Trichosanthes anguina L. (*Cucurbitaceae*). The Serpent gourd.

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KIAMBAN. KIYAMBANG (Favre). Also KAMBIANG.
The water lettuce. *Pistia stratiotes* L. (*Aroideae*). An aquatic plant often cultivated by the Chinese to feed the pigs.

KIANDONG.
Evodia Roxburghiana Benth. (*Rutaceae*). A common shrub in open country.

KICHER-KICHER.
Myrsine capitellata Wall. (*Myrsineae*). A shrub with very small flowers and white drupes.

KICHIE.
Cryptocarya impressa Miq. (*Laurineae*). A tree.

KILICHI. (Akar)
Guilandina bonduc L. (*Leguminosae*). A very thorny creeper with yellow flowers forming bushes on the sea coast.

KILICHI RIMBAH. (Akar)
Mezoneurum sumatranum W. and A. (*Leguminosae*). A thorny climber with spikes of flame coloured flowers.

KIPAS.
Philydrum lanuginosum (*Philydraceae*). This word means a fan or fanned, probably alluding to the waving about of the plant in the wind. It is an aquatic plant with yellow flowers.
See Also ROTAN KIPAS.

KIRAI. (Akar)
Hiptage sericea Hook. fil. (*Malpighiaceae*).

KÎSAR. (Bunga) (Malacca)
Abutilon indicum L. (*Malvaceae*). "Wheel flower." Perhaps in allusion to the circular flowers or the shape of the fruit.

KISI-KISI. (Selangor)
Justicia Gendarussa L. (*Acanthaceae*). More commonly known as *Gendarusa*.

KIJAI.
Mangifera Sp. (*Anacardiaceae*) *Trigonochlamys Griffithii* Hook fil. (*Burseraceae*) Produces an expensive Dammar (Maingay's list.)

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KIJIL. (Sakai of Selangor).
Smilax Helferi A. D. C. (*Liliaceae*). See BANA.

KLANA. (Akar)
Dioscorea oppositifolia Linn. (*Dioscoreaceae*)

KLASAK.
Iguanura polymorpha Becc. (*Palmae*). A small palm.

KLUET.
Sterculia campanulata Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*).

KLUNA.
Smilax megacarpa. (*Liliaceae*). A climber with large green berries.

KOGUEL.
Diospyros lucida Hiern. (*Ebenaceae*). Also KAYU ARANG.

KOMBEL. (Malacca).
Dysoxylon macrothyrsum Miq. (*Meliaceae*).

KONDONDONG. Also KADONDONG, which see, and DONDONG
Canarium Spp.

KOPIE.
Coffee. *Coffea liberica* Hiern. and *C. arabica* L. The commonly used word in towns where KAHWAH, the Arabic one, is not known.

KOPING AYER. (Johore)
Gardenia tubifera Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

KORMA.
Phoenix paludosa. (*Palmae*). The wild date palm growing in muddy tidal swamps.

KORNUM.
Glochidion hirsutum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

KOWOH. (Rumput)
Polygonum pedunculare (*Polygonaceae*). A small plant with heads of pink flowers, growing in ditches.

KOYAH. (Akar) Also KUAYA.
Millettia eriantha Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A lofty climber with purple flowers covered in part with a golden pubescence.

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KOYAH ASAM. (Akar)
Vitis sp. (*Ampelideae*). Also called AKAR CHABANG TUJOH.

KRABU.
Xanthophyllum rufum Benn. (*Polygalaceae*). Maingay's list. *Lophopetalum fimbriatum* Wight. (*Celastrineae*) in Singapore. A gigantic tree.

KRAMAT HUJAN.
Ixora fulgens (*Rubiaceae*). The large orange Ixora common in jungles.

KREAN BATU. (Penang)
Eugenia grandis Wight. (*Myrtaceae*). A large tree. See JAMBU AYER LAUT.

KREAN LADA.
Eugenia brachiata Roxb.

KROIE.
Lophopetalum pallidum Laws. (*Celastrineae*) This was given to me by Professor Vaughan-Stevens who says the plant is poisonous.

KUAYAH. (Akar)
Millettia eriantha Benth. (*Leguminosae*). Also KOYAH.

KUBANGAN.
Ficus annulata Bl. (*Urticaceae*).

KUBIN. (Malacca) Also KUBANG.
Macaranga megalophylla Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A soft wooded tree used for making whirligigs to frighten birds.

KUBIS.
A cabbage. *Brassica oleracea* L. (*Cruciferae*).

KUCHING-KUCHING.
Adenosma capitatum Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). Lit. cats.

KŪDADÂ.
Duabanga sonneratioides Ham. (*Lythraceae*).

KUDAGA HUTAN.
Xylopia magna Maingay. (*Anonaceae*).

KUDAK. (Penang)
Piper longum L. (*Piperaceae*). Perhaps a form of KADOK.

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KUDUMAK.
Ophiorrhiza sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A small herb growing on rocks in jungle.

KUGIT-KUGIT BABI.
Coscinium fenestratum Colebr. (*Menispermaceae*). A large climber.

KUKU. (Johor)
Myrsine capitellata Wall. (*Myrsineae*).

KUKU BALAM. (Akar)
Zizyphus Oenoplia Mill (*Rhamneae*). *Also* KUKU TUPAI, L. KUKULANG. A common thorny scandent bush.

KUKU BANING.
Memecylon heteropleurum Bl. and *M. myrsinoides* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

KUKU BANING. (Akar)
Canthium sp. (*Rubiaceae*). Apparently an undescribed species. It is a climbing thorny shrub with soft leaves and small green flowers.

KUKULANG. (Akar)
Randia fasciculata De C. (*Rubiaceae*). "Eagle's claws" from its hooked thorns, a shrub sometimes climbing, with white flowers common near the sea.

KUKULANG PAYA.
The wild Jasmin, *Jasminum bifarum* Wall. (*Oleaceae*). This is probably so named from its resemblance to the *Randia fasciculata* Dec, as it is quite unarmed.

KUKULANG RIMBAH. K. BETINA.
Zizyphus calophyllus Wall. (*Rhamneae*). A very thorny climber.

KUKUPO.
Commelina nudiflora L. (*Commelinaceae*). A little herb with bright blue flowers, common in waste ground.

KUL. (Akar)
Dischidia Rafflesiana Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climbing epiphyte.

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KULALAWAT.
Torenia asiatica L. (*Scrophularineae*). A blue flowered herb often cultivated.

KULALAYO HITAM.
Arytera littoralis Bl. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree.

KULAPI. See KECHAPI.
Sandoricum radiatum King. (*Meliaceae*).

KULAT.
A fungus, usually an agaricus.

KULAWAI. (Akar)
Myxopyrum nervosum Bl. (*Oleaceae*).

KULEUN.
Dysoxylum cauliflorum Hiern. (*Meliaceae*).

KULIM.
Sorodocarpus borneensis (*Olacineae*). A large tree every part of which smells strongly of onions. The timber which is dark red is of high class quality.

KULIPUNANG. (Sungei Ujong)
Modecca singaporeana Mast. (*Passifloreae*).

KULIT LAYU.
Erioglassum edule Bl. according to Jack. See KELAT LAYU.

KULIT LAWA.
Cinnamamomum parthenoxylum Meissn. (*Laurineae*). But the name properly belongs to *C. culit lawan* Nees. and *C. camphoratum* Bl. of Java and Sumatra. The word is generally used for the aromatic bark imported from Sumatra.

KULIT NIPIS. (Penang)
Pternandra capitellata Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). A tree.

KŬLÔ.
Dolichandrone Rheedii Seem. (*Bignoniaceae*). A shrub or small tree growing in tidal spots, with large white tubular flowers very fugacious.

KULU BABI.
Webera longifolia Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

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KULUMBAR.
Eryngium foetidum L. (*Umbelliferae*). A thistle-like weed with a nauseous odour common in villages. It is used in native medicine.

KULUMBAI.
Crataeva macrocarpa King. (*Capparideae*).

KULUBONG. (Rumput)
Panicum sarmentosum Roxb.

KULUNOT.
Sterculia campanulata Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*).

KULUPUS. (Akar)
Hiptage sericea Hook. fil. (*Malpighiaceae*).

KULUR. Also KELUR.
Artocarpus incisa Var. A cultivated variety of the bread fruit.

KULUSOM.
Euphorbia pilulifera L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KUMANI.
Panicum myosuroides Br. (*Gramineae*).

KUMAN JOLOH.
Phyllanthus urinaria L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KUMATAN.
Randia macrophylla Br. (*Rubiaceae*).

KUMAYANG. See KELAMOYANG.
Chamaecladon Griffithii Schott. and other aroids.

KUMBAH.
Scirpus mucronatus L. (*Cyperaceae*)

KUMBAK.
Zalacca Wallichiana Mart. (*Palmae*). A large almost stemless palm with large thorny leaves.

KUMBAR (Rumput).
Scleria sumatrensis Retz. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

KUMILI HUTAN (Ubi).
Stemona tuberosa Lour. (*Roxburghiaceae*). A climbing plant

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resembling a yam but with curious brown purple flowers.

KUMINIYAN. See KEMINIYAN.

KUMIS KUCHING.

Orthosiphon stamineus Benth. (*Labiatae*). Lit. Cat's whiskers. A herb cultivated for its flowers, which are white or pale violet with long projecting stamens like a cat's whiskers.

KUMKUMAH.

Saffron (Pollen of *Crocus Sativus* L.) Imported and much used by natives.

KUMKUMA HUTAN.

Jasminum Griffithii C. B. C. (*Oleaceae*).

KUMOI. (Penang)

Diospyros oblonga Wall. (*Ebenaceae*).

KUMOJA BATU.

Ebermaiera angustifolia Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A small herb with white flowers.

KUMOJA HUTAN.

Eranthemum album Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A tall half shrubby plant with a raceme of white flowers, common in jungles.

KUMPAS DADEH.

Anisophylleia Griffithii Oliv. (*Rhizophoreae*).

KUMPA MANANG.

Aporosa Prainiana King. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KUMPAI. (Rumput)

Panicum myurus H. B. K. also *P. auritum* Presl. (*Gramineae*). Swamp-grasses the pith of which is used for making candles.

KUMPAI BUNANG.

Eriocaulon sexangulare L. (*Eriocauloneae*).

KUMPAI TIKUS.

Floscopa scandens Lour. (*Commelinaceae*).

KUMUKUS (Singapore).

Cubebs, *Piper cubeba* L. (*Piperaceae*).

KUMUS (Selangor).

Irvingia malayana Hook. fil. (*Simarubeae*). This tree was pointed out to me as KUMUS, a timber of great reputation.

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The tree is commonly called PAUH KIJANG elsewhere.

KUMUTING (Akar) (Johore).
Marumia verrucosa Miq. (*Melastomaceae*). A rather rare climber with rosy flowers. The word may be allied with KAMUNTING, the rose myrtle (*Rhodomyrtus*), the flowers of which resemble those of the Marumia.

KUNDANGAN.
Bouea macrophylla Griff. (*Anacardiaceae*). A fruit tree.

KUNDO.
Macaranga tanarius Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KUNDOR.
The wax gourd. *Benincasa cerifera* Savi. (*Cucurbitaceae*.) Two varieties of this are recognised; KUNDOR CHINA, with large fruit glabrous and covered with a waxy bloom when ripe; and KUNDOR JAWA, in which the fruit is covered with hair when ripe.

KUNING (Akar).
Fibraurea chloroleuca Miers (*Menispermaceae*).

KUNKUNAN JANTAN.
Elaeocarpus robustus Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

KUNUS. Also [illegible] SERUANG.
Stenomurus urophon parviflorus (*Olacineae*).

KUNYIT [illegible] JAWA.
Arnotto [illegible] *Bixa* [illegible] L. (*Bixineae*).

KUNYET-KUNYET. (Akar)
Limacia triandra Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

KUNYET-KUNYET.
Curcuma longa L. (Turmeric). (*Scitamineae*).

KUNYIT. (Kayu)
Cryptocarya impressa Miq. (*Laurineae*). "Yellow-wood."

KUNTUT (Daun). See SEKUNTUT.

KUPAYIANG AYER.
Ixora parviflora Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*). Compare KAPAYUNG AYER.

KUPOI. See PUPOI.
Connaropsis sp.

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KUPOH.
Acacia pinnata Willd. (*Leguminosae*). Also KAPOH.

KUPOR. (Akar)
Rubus moluccanus L. (*Rosaceae*). The common wild raspberry.

KURANTING JANTAN.
Smilax leucophylla Bl. (*Liliaceae*).

KURUP. (Daun)
Cassia alata L. (*Leguminosae*). See GELENGGANG.

KURAYONG. See KEDAWUNG.
Parkia Roxburghii Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

KURIPAL. (Johor)
Durio Oxleyanus Mast. (*Malvaceae*).

KURNAN.
Micromelum pubescens Bl. (*Rutaceae*).

KURUBUT. KERUBUT.
Thottea grandiflora Rottb. (*Aristolochiaceae*).

KURUBONG PADI. (Rumput)
Panicum trigonum Retz (*Gramineae*).

KURUDAS. KERUDAS. K. AYAM. K. API.
Pithecolobium microcarpum Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

KURUDAS BUKIT.
Cliestanthus hirsutulus Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KURUKAP RIMAU.
Allomorphia Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Melastomaceae*).

KURUMAK HUTAN.
Cleistanthus laevis Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KURUMAK BUKIT PAYA.
Alternanthera sessilis Br. (*Amarantaceae*).

KURUMAK (Akar).
Ruellia repens L. (*Acanthaceae*). A little violet and white flowered weed common in grass. Also *Ipomea augustifolia* Jacq. (*Convolvulaceae*). A small yellow convolvulus.

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KURUMAK RUSA.
Hygrophila salicifolia Nees. (*Acanthaceae*).

KURUMAK SUSU.
Euphorbia pilulifera L. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KURUMAK JANTAN.
Eclipta alba Hassk. (*Compositae*).

KURUNIT.
Aneilema nudiflorum Br. (*Connelinaceae*).

KURUPOH BUKIT.
Chailletia Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Chailletiaceae*).

KURUSEH PUTIH.
Webera stellata Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). Compare GERUSEH.

KERURUT. (Rumput)
Lophatherum gracile Bingn (*Gramineae*).

KURUTOT.
Chailletia Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Chailletiaceae*).

KUSA-KUSA. (Rumput)
Panicum colonum L. (*Gramineae*). Favre is the authority for this.

KUSAMI.
Myrica Nagi L. (*Myricaceae*).

KUSEP KULUDU.
Erismanthus obliquus Wall. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

KUSIN (Akar).
Limacia triandra Miers (*Menispermaceae*).

KUSINGA.
Carallia integerrima De C. (*Rhizophoreae*).

KUS-KUS.
Andropogon muricatus Retz (*Gramineae*). The Vetiver, or Cuscus grass.

KUSIMBO.
Saprosma arboreum Retz. (*Rubiaceae*).

KUTAK HUDANG. (Johor) Usually OTAK HUDANG.
Buchanania acuminata Turcz (*Anacardiaceae*).

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KUTANG TANDOK.
Kibara coriacea Endl. (*Monimiaceae*).

KUTAPET.
Ventilago Maingayi Laws. (*Rhamneae*).

KUTEPENG (Malacca).
Cleome viscosa L. (*Capparideae*). A weed with yellow flowers common in waste ground.

KUTONA BETINA.
Smilax Helferi A. De C. (*Liliaceae*).

KUTUM (Pahang).
Stephegyne speciosa Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

KUTUNT RIMBAH.
Lepidagathis hyalina Nees (*Acanthaceae.*) A herb with with white flowers. The leaves are chewed for coughs.

KUTONG PULUT. (Rumput)
Alternanthera sessilis Br. (*Amarantaceae*).

KUWINI.
Mangifera odorata Griff. (*Anacardiaceae*). A wild mango. According to Maingay the KUWINI is *M. oblongifolia* Hook. fil.

LABANG.
Curanga amara Juss. (*Scrophularineae*). A little creeping herb used in native medicine.

LABU AYER.
A pumpkin. *Cucurbita pepo* L. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

LABU AYER HUTAN.
Trichosanthes cordata Roxb. A small wild pumpkin with bright red fruits.

LABU JANTONG,
The bottle gourd. *Lagenaria vulgaris* Ser. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

LABU AYER PUTIH.
Is another form in the shape of a club and LABU KENDI one in the shape of a bottle.

LABU MANIS. LABU PRINGGI.
Are varieties of the gourd *Cucurbita pepo* L.

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LABU MERAH.
The gourd, *Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne. *(Cucurbitaceae).*

LADA ANTAN.
Piper lonchites R. and Sch. (*Piperaceae*). A wild climbing pepper.

LADA BURONG BESAR.
Greenia Jackii W. and A. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with small white flowers and fruits like pepper-corns.

LADA CHINA.
Piper chaba Hunter. (*Piperaceae*).

LADA EKOR. LADA BEREKOR.
Cubebs. *Piper cubeba* Miq. (*Piperaceae*). Lit. tailed pepper. on account of the pedicels of the fruit.

LADA HANTU.
Piper canium Bl. *(Piperaceae).* Marsden gives also *Lada anjing.* A wild jungle pepper.

LADA HITAM.
Black pepper. *Piper nigrum* L. *(Piperaceae).*

LADA MERAH.
Capsicum annuim L. *(Solanaceae).* The red pepper or chilies. The word CHABAI is more often used.

LADA RIMBA.
Piper ribesioides Wall. (*Piperaceae*). A large wild climbing pepper.

LALADA or LELADA. A contraction for LADA-LADA.
Alsodeia echinocarpa Korth. (*Violaceae*). Also *Tabernaemontana malaccensis* Hook. fil. *(Apocynaceae).*

LADA-LADA JANTAN. PADI. HUTAN.
Tabernaemontana malaccensis Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*). Contraction LELADA.

LADA-LADA. (Akar)
Strychous Sp. *(Loganiaceae).* A climbing shrub.

LAGA EGAN. (Johor)
Symplocos rigida C. B. C. (*Styraceae*)

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LAGAN.
Pimelandra Wallichii A Dec. (*Myrsineae*). A small tree with small pinkish white flowers and white fruits spotted with gray.

LAGIS HUTAN PUKŪA. (Johore)
Kibessa galeata Cogn. (*Melastomaceae*).

LAGUNDI. Also LEGUNDI. LENGGUNDI. LANGGUNDI. LANGGUDI.
Vitex trifolia Linn fil. (*Verbenaceae*). A small tree with violet flowers and aromatic leaves used in native medicine.

LAGUNDI LAUT. (Kedah)
Homalium sp. (*Samydaceae*).

LAIANG.
Cryptocarya Griffithiana Wight. (*Laurineae*).

LAKA-LAKA. MALAKA.
Phyllanthus emblica L. and *P. pectinatus* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). From this plant Malacca is said to be named. The two species mentioned are hardly distinct, but the latter is the commoner form. The timber is of good quality and the fruits are eaten.

LAKA-LAKA JANTAN.
Walsura multijuga King (*Meliaceae*).

LAKOM. —
Vitis sp. A name applied to several wild vines, the leaves of which are used to make a kind of tea.

LAKOM BULAN.
Also LAKOM LAUT, L. IANG-IANG GAJAH and L-UMBON.
A common wild vine.
Vitis diffusa Miq. (*Ampelideae*).

LAKOM AYER.
Jussieua suffruticosa. L.

LAKOM GAJAH.
Vitis mollissima Wall. (*Ampelideae*).

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LAKOM TEBRAU.
Vitis novemfolia Wall. (*Ampelideae*).

LALANG.
Imperata cylindrica Beauv (*Gramineae*).

LALANG JAWA.
Imperata exaltata Brngn.

LALANTAR. (Malacca)
Ostodes macrophyllus Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LAMBAI.
Petunga venulosa Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

LAMBAS.
Gomphandra lanceolata King. (*Olacineae*).

LAMBEGA.
Calotropis procera Br. (*Asclepiadeae*).

LAMBUSU.
Fagroea Mainyayi Clarke. (*Loganiaceae*).

LAMBUSU PAYA.
F. morindaefolia Bl. A derivative from TEMBUSU.

LAMIDING. Also MIDING.
Stenochloena palustris (*Filices*). A common climbing fern the shoots of which are eaten.

LAMPAI.
Aporosa Mainyayi Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LAMPAN BUKIT. (Akar)
Smilax megacarpa De C. (*Liliaceae*).

LAMPAI HITAM. (Akar). (Malacca)
Gynochthodes sublanceolata Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with small white flowers and lead colored berries.

LAMPANG BADAK. LELAMPING BADAK.
Clerodendron disparifolium Bl. (*Verbenaceae*). A small tree with yellow flowers.

LAMPAYANG. Also LEMPOYANG.
Zingiber Cassumunaar L. (*Scitamineae*). A ginger often cultivated and used as a spice.

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LAMPUN HITAM.
Gelonium bifariam Roxb. *(Euphorbiaceae).*

LANA. (Akar) (Penang)
Ipomea digitata L. *(Convolvulaceae).* A large convolvulus with lobed leaves and pink flowers.

LANDAK. (Bunga)
Barleria prionitis L. (*Acanthaceae*). Lit. Porcupine flower. A bush with spiny bracts and leaves and orange-yellow flowers.

LANDAP. Also SILANDAP.
Crinum asiaticum L. (*Amaryllideae*).

LANDAS BUKIT
Macaranga triloba Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LANDAS PAYA.
Greenia Jackiana Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). Also *Macaranga triloba* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LANDONG PADI.
Conocephalus subtrinervius Miq. (*Urticaceae*). A shrub with violet balls of flowers.

LANGGADI.
Diospyros lucida Wall. (*Ebenaceae*).

LANGGUNDI, See LAGUNDI.

LANGGUNDI BULAN.
Tabernaemontana Malaccensis Hook. fil. *(Apocynaceae).*

LANGGUNDI BUNGA.
Ixonanthes icosandra Jack. *(Lineae).*

LANGUNDI PASIR.
Hemigraphis affinis Nees *(Acanthaceae).* A creeping herb on sandy banks.

LANGIRTAN KWAS.
Cryptocarya ferrea Bl. *(Laurineae),*

LANGKAP.
Arenga obtusifolia Mart. *(Palmae).*

LANGKAP. (Akar)
Tinomiscium petiolare Miers. (*Menisperma ceae*).

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LANKAM.
Lasianthus sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

LANKĚTING.
Myrica nagi Thunb. (*Myricaceae*).

LANGKUANG.
Ostodes macrophyllus Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LANKWAS.
Alpinia Galanga L. (*Scitamineae*). An aromatic plant used in making curries.

LANKWAS RANTING.
Alpinia conchigera Griff. (*Scitamineae*). A small wild ginger.

LANGSAT. LANGSAD. LANSAT. LANSAH.
Lansium domesticum Jack. (*Meliaceae*). A well known fruit.

LANGSIT. (Penang)
Prismatomeris albidiflora Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with sweet white flowers.

LARA BATANG. (Pahang)
Polyosma sp. (*Saxifragaceae*).

LARAH. (Akar)
Melodorum fulgens Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

LARAK. LARAT. Also LEREK and LERIT.
Phrynium parviflorum Roxb. (*Scitamineae*) and *Phr. Griffithii* Bak.

LARAK BETINA.
Phrynium near *parviflorum*, but apparently undescribed.

LARAK MERAH.
Polyalthia Teysmanni King. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree with orange flowers.

LARAK MERAH. (Akar)
Melodorum hypoglaucum (*Anonaceae*).

LARAT. (Selangor)
Acrostichum aureum L. (*Filices*). A very common large tidal-river fern. The shoots are eaten as a vegetable. The name POKO LARAT means the spreading plant.

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LARI-LARI. (Rumput)
Spinifex squarrosus Lab. *(Gramineae).* Literally, the running grass, because of the way the heads of flowers run along the sands blown by the wind.

LASANA.
Acacia Farnesiana Willd. *(Leguminosae).* A shrub with yellow sweet scented balls of flowers. Common on seacoasts.

LAWANG.
Cloves, according to Favre. See KULIT LAWANG. *Cinnamomum culitlawan* Nees.

LEBAN. LEBAN HITAM. LEBAN TANDOK.
Vitex pubescens Vahl. *(Verbenaceae).* A tree with light blue flowers common in secondary jungle.

LEBAN BUNGA. LEBAN NASI-NASI.
Vitex vestita Wall. *(Verbenaceae).* A tree with yellow flowers common in the jungle.

LEBAN KUNYIT.
Vitex sp. Allied to the last but apparently undescribed.

LEBAN PELANDOK Also LEBAN NASI and LEBAN JANTAN.
Evodia latifolia De C. *(Rutaceae).* A tree with white flowers.

LEGUNDI. See LAGUNDI.

LELADA. See LALADA.

LEMPŪYANG. See LAMPOYANG.

LEREK. See LARAK.

LELANG.
Cinnamomum nitidum Bl. *(Laurineae).* A wild cinnamon.

LELEONG MERAH.
Myristica Farquhariana Wall. *(Myristicaceae).*

LEMPAYAN.
Stereospermum glandulosum Miq. *(Bignoniaceae).* A small tree, with fair-sized lilac flowers.

LEMPEDA BUAYA.
Aralidium pinnatifidum Miq. *(Araliaceae.)*

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LEMPEDU BURONG.
Eloeocarpus Mastersi King. (*Tiliaceae*).

LEMPEDU BURONG. (Akar)
Canthium sp. (*Rubiaceae*). It is also called KULURAI and SURUMAT.

LEMPEDU GAJAH. (Akar)
Modecca Singaporeana Mast. (*Passifloreae*).

LEMPEDU JAVA.
Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). Also *Gomphandra Penangiana* Wall. (*Olacineae*).

LEMPEDU PAHIT. Also BIDARA PAHIT.
Eurycoma longifolia Jack. (*Simarubeae*).

LEMPEDU TANAH. (Akar)
Gynochthodes coriacea Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber.

LEMPOYAN PAYA.
Myristica Irya Gaertn. (*Myristicaceae*). A tall wild nutmeg generally found in wet places.

LEMPOYANG. (Akar) (Sungei Ujong)
Tinomiscium petiolare Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

LENGA.
Sesamum indicum De C. (*Pedalineae*). More commonly known as BIJAN.

LENGGADI.
Bruguiera parviflora W. and A. (*Rhizophoreae*).

LENJUANG MERAH.
The common red *Dracaena*. *Cordyline terminalis* var. *ferrea*. (*Liliaceae*).

LERIT PADI. (Selangar)
Phrynium new species (*Scitamineae*). Compare LARAK.

LETOP-LETOP. (Malacca)
Passiflora foetida L. (*Passifloreae*). A common creeper near cultivated places.

LIBA.
Gomphia sumatrana (*Ochnaceae*).

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LICHI.
Nephelium Litchi Camb. (*Sapindaceae*). Imported fruits.

LIDAI API.
Croton Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LIDAH BADAK.
Pothus latifolius Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). Lit. Rhinoceros' tongue. A climbing aroid.

LIDAH BUAYA.
Aloe ferox Haw. (*Liliaceae*). "Crocodile's tongue," from the spines on the edge of the leaf. Cultivated, the leaves are used as a hair wash.

LIDAH GAJAH. (Daun)
Aglaonema oblongifolium Schott. (*Aroideae*). "Elephant's tongue leaf." A large broad leaved aroid growing in wet jungles.

LIDAH JIN.
Hedyotis congesta Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A common herb in jungles.

LIDAH JIN. (Akar)
H. capitellata Wall.

LIDAH JIN. (Rumput)
Peristrophe acuminata Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A common herb with pink flowers.

LIDAH KERBAU. LIDAH KERBAU BETINA.
Clerodendron deflexus Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

LIDAH KERBAU PUTIH. Also LIDAH-LIDAH KAYU.
Marlea ebenacea C. B. C. (*Cornaceae*). A large tree with white flowers.

LIDAH LUMBU.
Aneilema nudiflorum Br. (*Commelinaceae*). "Ox tongue." A little weed with pink flowers.

LIDAH KUCHING.
Turnera ulmifolia (*Turneraceae*). Lit. cat's tongue. An introduced weed with yellow flowers.

LIDAH MENKERANG. (Rumput)
Fuirena glomerata Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*).

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LIDAH PATONG.
Ipomea uniflora R. & S. (*Convolvulaceae*).

LIDAH RUSA.
Fagroea racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*). "Deer's tongue." A small tree with pinkish flowers.

LIKIR. Also LOKIE.
Amorphophallus Prainiana Hook. fil. and allied species (*Aroideae*). The tubers are used in making arrow poison.

LIKU. (Rumput)
Paspalum scrobiculatum L. (*Gramineae*).

LIKU DAUN, (Rumput)
Scleria oryzoides Presl. (*Cyperaceae*).

LILAN.
Xylopia elliptica Maingay. (*Anonaceae*).

LILAN HITAM.
Gomphandra penangianum Wall. (*Olacineae*).

LILIMBO.
Sphenodesma barbata Schau. (*Verbenaceae*).

LIMAH BERUK.
A name applied to many species of *Xanthophyllum*. There are also the variants LAMAH and LUMAH. Some of the larger species give good timber.

LIMAH BERUK JANTAN.
Xanthophyllum affine Korth. (*Polygalaceae*).

LIMAH BERUK BETINA.
X. Maingayi Hook fil.

LIMAH BERUK PUTIH.
X. Kunsteeri King.

LIMAH KĚTAM.
Melochia corchorifolia L. (*Sterculiaceae*). A common weed.

LIMAU ABONG.
The Pumelo. *Citrus decumana L.* Also LIMAU BATAWI. "Batavia Lime," according to Favre, and LIMAU BESAR.

LIMAU ABONG HANTU. (Selangor) and

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LIMAU HANTU. (Pahang. Malacca)
The wild pumelo. *Citrus decumana* L. var (*Rutaceae*). A tree with a large green fruit with the rind an inch thick or more and very little extremely acid flesh inside.

LIMAU BALI.
The citron. *Citrus medica* L. From the island Bali. Favre gives this. The plant is very rarely cultivated.

LIMAU GEDE.
The bitter orange. *Citrus aurantium* var Bigaradia, according to Favre.

LIMAU HUTAN.
Acronychia Porteri Hook. fil. (*Rutaceae*). A small tree with green aromatic fruits as big as peas.

LIMAU KAPAS. LIMAU KASTURI. LIMAU KEDANGSA. LIMAU KERBAU. LIMAU NIPIS. LIMAU PERUT. LIMAU SUSU.
And a number of other names are given to varieties of the sour lime, *Citrus acida* L.

LIMAU KEAH.
Triphasia trifoliolata De C. The lime berry.

LIMAU LELANG.
Paramignya longispina Hook. fil. (*Rutaceae*). A shrub; the fruits of which are used in native medicine.

LIMAU LELANG ANTAN.
Balanostreblus ilicifolius Kurz. (*Urticaceae*). A shrub with holly-like leaves.

LIMAU-LIMAU.
Gelonium bifarium Roxb. (*Euphorbiaceae*). The foliage of this shrub has somewhat the appearance of a lime.

LIMAU MANIS.
Orange. *Citrus aurantium* L.

LIMAU NIPIS.
The common lime. *Citrus acida* Roxb. "Thin-skinned lime."

LIMAU PAGAR.
Atalantia Roxburghiana Hook. fil. (*Rutaceae*).

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LIMAU WANGKANG.
Chinese orange. *Citrus aurantium* var.

LIMGUGAT.
Hedyotis vestita Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A common weed.

LIMPONG JANTAN.
Eugenia Sp. (*Myrtaceae*). A tree.

LIMPUTIH PAYAH.
Urophyllum Griffithianum Wt. (*Rubiaceae*).

LINGGUNI.
Ardisia crenata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*). A shrub with pink flowers and red berries. More commonly known as MATA PELANDOK.

LINGKEAN.
Oxymitra sp. (*Anonaceae*).

LINSUBAH. (Pahang) See LUMBAH.
Curculigo sumatrana Roxb. (*Hypoxideae*).

LINTANG RUAS. (Akar)
Sphaenodesma pentandra Jack. (*Verbenaceae*).

LIS-LIS. (Rumput)
Acalypha indica L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A little weed common in villages.

LOBAK.
The Chinese radish, *Raphanus caudatus* (*Cruciferae*).

LOBAK-LOBAK. Also LOBAK JANTAN.
Susum anthelminticum Bl. (*Flagellarieae*).

LOBAK HUTAN.
Lowia longiflora Scort. (*Scitamineae*).

LOKAN. (Akar)
Trichosanthes nervifolia Linn. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

LOKAN PUTIH. LOKAN ASAM.
Medinilla hasseltii Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). An epiphytic plant conspicuous from its red berries.

LOKIE ULAR.
Amorphophallus Prainii Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). See LEKIE.

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LONTAR.
Borassus flabellifer L. (*Palmae*). The palmyra palm.

LOW. (Daun)
Various species of *Anoectochilus orchideae*. (See under DAUN LOW).

LOW. (Kayu) (Lankawi)
Vanda gigantea Lindl. (*Orchideae*).

LUBAN JAWI.
Gum benjamin, the product of *Styrax benzoin*.

LUBANG ALAH. (Akar)
Scindapsus hederaceus Schott. (*Aroideae*).

LUDAI. LUDAI PELANDOK.
Sapium baccatum Roxb. (*Euphorbiaceae*). The leaves are are used to entice the mouse deer (Pelandok) into a trap.

LUDAI JANTAN.
Daphniphyllum laurinum Baill. and *Mallotus lancifolius* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LUDAI PADI.
Homalanthus populifolius Gray. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LUDAI BULAN.
Cupania Lessertiana Camb. (*Sapindaceae*). A small tree.

LUIS.
Gomphia sumatrana Hook. fil. (*Ochnaceae*).

LUKEH.
Tacca pinnatifida L. (*Taccaceae*).

LUKAT.
Aporosa Maingayi Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LUKOT.
Symplocos fasciculata Zoll. (*Styraceae*).

LULANGRING BUDAN.
Clerodendron disparifolium Vahl. (*Verbenaceae*).

LULOR API JANTAN.
Loranthus pentandrus L. (*Loranthaceae*).

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LULUMBAH PAYA.
Corymborchis veratrifolia Thouars. (*Orchideae*). A tall large-leaved ground orchid with deliciously scented white flowers.

LUMAI HITAM.
Blumea lacera De C. (*Compositae*). A herb with yellowish flowers,

LUMBAH.
Strictly applied to *Curculigo* but other plants with similar looking leaves such as *Calanthe* and *Spathoglottis* are also called by the same name.

LUMBAH MERAH.
Curculigo recurvata Dryand. (*Hypoxideae*).

LUMBAH RIMBAH.
C. sumatrana Roxb.

LUMBAH BUKIT.
Peliosanthes spp. (*Liliaceae*). Small jungle plants with broad leaves and green or purple flowers.

LUMBAH PAYA.
Homalomena rostratum Griff. (*Aroideae*).

LUMBOH. (Akar) (Malacca)
Vernonia scandens De C. (*Compositae*).

LUMSU.
Matthea sancta Bl. (*Monimiaceae*).

LUMÔS.
Ryparia fasciculata King. (*Bixineae*).

LUMPANG.
Cissampelos Pareira L. (*Menispermaceae*).

LUMPOYAN.
Stereospermum fimbriatum De C. (*Bignoniaceae*).

LUMPOYAN PAYA. See LEMPOYAN.
Myristica Irya Gaertn. (*Myristicaceae*).

LUMUT.
Moss, also applied to any mossy looking plant.

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LUMUT RUMPUT.
Blyxa malaccensis Ridl. (*Hydrocharideae*). A common aquatic plant with a tuft of narrow grassy leaves.

LUMUT. (Akar)
Jasminium smilacifolium Griff. (*Oleaceae*).

LUMUT EKOR KUNING.
Utricularia flexuosa Vahl. (*Lentibularieae*). Lit Yellow tail moss. A waterweed with yellow flowers.

LUNCHUI. (Penang)
Cratoxylon polyanthum Korth. (*Hypericineae*).

LUNDAS PAYA.
Greenia Jackii Wall. (*Rubiaceae*).

LUNDÔ.
Antidesma Bunias Spr. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LUNURANOP.
Glochidion leiostylum Kurz. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

LUPANG. (Akar)
Mikania scandens Willd. (*Compositae*).

LUPOK. (Akar)
Modecca Singaporeana Mast. (*Passifloreae*).

LUPONG MERAH.
Ficus subulata Bl. (*Urticaceae*). Perhaps a variant of Kelampong.

LUPONG JANTAN.
Antidesma velutinosum Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

LUSAL.
Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (*Pittosporeae*).

LŬTUŬS.
Ardisia humilis Vahl. (*Myrsineae*).

MADANG. See MEDANG.

MAGAL. Also MARKEL.
Sarcocephalus subditus Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A tree with a good yellow timber suitable for house building.

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MAGUN JANTAN.
Adenosma coeruleum Br. (*Scrophularineae*).

MAHANG.
Macaranga spp. A genus of trees, usually small, of little use except as fire wood.
PAHANG, the name of state is said to be a variant of MAHANG.

MAHANG BAYAN. (Malacca) MAHANG API.
Macaranga javanica Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). The commonest Mahang, abundant in secondary jungle. It is used for fire wood whence its second name.

MAHANG BULAN.
Macaranga Hullettii King. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MAHANG KUKUR.
Macaranga triloba Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common tree. The KUKUR (*Turtur tigrinus*) is often to be seen about this tree feeding on the seed.

MAHANG MAKAN PELANDOK.
Homalanthus populneus Grah. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Lit. The Macaranga that the mouse deer eats.

MAHANG PUTIH.
Macaranga hypoluuca Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree with greyish white stems and white underside to the leaves.

MAHANG SERINDIT.
Macaranga Hullettii King. (*Euphorbiaceae*). The SERINDIT is the common little lovebird.

MAHUBI.
Kibessa simplex Korth. (*Melastomaceae*).

MAIANG.
Bassia motleyana Clarke. (*Sapotaceae*). A big tree.

MAKACHANG HITAM. (Akar)
Variant of KACHANG-KACHANG. *Ageloea restita* Hook. fil. (*Connaraceae*).

MALABU. (Johore)
Grewia miqueliana Kurz. (*Tiliaceae*).

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MALAKA.
Phyllanthus pectinatus Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*) Also LAKA-LAKA.

MALANKAN.
Variant of BULANKAN. *Cynometra polyandra* Roxb. (*Leguminosae*).

MALATI. Also MELATI.
Jasminum Sambac Ait. (*Oleaceae*). A cultivated jessamine.

MALATI TONKING.
The Tongkin creeper. *Pergularia odoratissima*. (*Asclepiadeae*).

MALAUT. (Penang)
Balanocarpus anomalus King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

MALBAR.
Abutilon indicum L. (*Malvaceae*).

MALBAR HUTAN.
Hyptis suaveolens Poir. (*Labiatae*).

MALEBERA. (Selangor) MALBEIRA. (Malacca)
Fagroea fastigiata Bl. (*Loganiaceae*). A small tree with a few spreading branches, and very large cabbage-like leaves. It occurs in tidal swamps, and the timber is valuable for piles as it resists the action of the Teredo.

MALI. (Akar)
Gynocthodes coriacea Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

MALI-MALI.
Contracted to MEMALLI. *Leea Sambucina* Wild. (*Ampelideae*). A shrub common in open country.

MALI BEDURI.
Leea horrida Miq. A thorny species.

MALI-MALI BUKIT.
Clerodendron nutans L. (*Verbenaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

MALONG.
Coptosapelta Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with white flowers.

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MALUKUT. (Akar)
Embelia amentacea C. B. C. (*Myrsineae*).

MALUKUT. (Kayu)
Chrysophyllum Roxburghii Don. (*Sapotaceae*). From Maingay's list.

MALUKUT JANTAN. MEDANG MALUKUT JANTAN.
Eurya acuminata De C. (*Ternstroemaceae*). A small tree common in secondary jungles.

MALUKUT PAYA.
Asclepias curassavica L. (*Asclepiadeae*). A showy red and yellow flowered weed introduced from America.

MALUR.
Jasminum sambac Ait. and other cultivated jasmines. See MELOR.

MAMAN BABI.
Hygrophila salicifolia Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A common herb with violet flowers occurring in ditches and by streams.

MAMBU JANTAN. (Akar)
Millettia sericea W. and A. (*Leguminoseae*). A lofty climber.

MAMPELAM. Also AMPELAM and HAMPELAM.
The mango. *Mangifera indica* L. (*Anacardiaceae*).

MAMPELAM BABI.
Terminalia affentens (*Combretaceae*). A big tree with fruits like mangoes.

MANAMAK.
Cryptocarya sp. (*Laurineae*).

MANCHONG.
Myristica tomentosa Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*). Also *Glochidion leiostylum* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MANGABONG.
Vernonia arborea Ham. (*Compositae*). A large tree with lavender coloured flowers.

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MANGAS.
Memecylon acuminatum Sm. and similar species. (*Melastomaceae*). Small trees with small blue or pink flowers. The The timber though small is good for posts and other house work.

MANGGIS.
Garciania mangostana L. (*Guttiferae*).

MANGGIS HUTAN.
Garcinia Hombroniana Pierre. (*Guttiferae*). A wild mangosteen.

MANINGO.
Gnetum gnemon L. (*Gnetaceae*). A tree sometimes cultivated for its fruit. Not native.

MANTADU. (Akar)
Gnetum funiculare Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

MANTĒGA. (Buah)
The butter fruit. *Diospyros discolor* Willd. (*Ebenaceae*). A native of the Philippine islands, sometimes cultivated Fromthe Portuguese word *Manteiga* butter.

MANTUA PELANDOK.
Ardisia colorata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

MANTUA PELANDOK JANTAN.
Trigonostemon sp. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub.

MANTULONG.
Ardisia colorata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

MAPAT. (Malacca)
Lagerstroemia hexaptera Miq. (*Lythraceae*).

MARABATU.
See MERBATU.

MARABULOH.
Aporosa Benthamiana Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MARABULOH PAYA.
Saprosma arboreum (*Rubiaceae*).

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MARAI.
Croton Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common jungle shrub.

MAHARAJALI. (Johore)
Trigoniastrum hypoleucum Miq. (*Polygaleae*).

MARAJAN MINKO. (Pahang).
Alsodeia Kunstleriana King. (*Violaceae*).

MARALAK.
Myristica Farquhariana Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*).

MARANBI. (Johore)
Hopea intermedia (*Dipterocarpeae*).

MARANTING.
Ardisia colorata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

MARBULOH. Also MARABULOH, MUMBULOH, and MUBOLOH.
Gynotroches axillaris Miq. (*Rhizophoreae*). see MATA KELI

MARIBUT. (Kedah)
Olax imbricata Roxb. (*Olacineae*). A sea shore shrub.

MARIBUT DAUN BESAR. (Penang)
Mitrephora Maingayi Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A tree.

MARILILIN.
Symplocos racemosa Roxb. (*Styraceae*).

MARKEL. (Pahang)
Sarcocephalus subditus Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). See MAGAL.

MARPOH. Also MERPOH.
Mallotus Griffithianus Hook. fil. and *M. Penangensis* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MAS. (Bunga)
Asclepias curassavica L. (*Asclepiadeae*). See BUNGA MAS.

MASALAK.
Myristica Farquhariana Wall. (*Myristicaceae*)

MATA AYAM.
Baccaurea brevipes Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also *Ardisia crenata* Roxb. in Province Wellesley. The latter plant is more commonly known as MATA PELANDOK.

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MATA BISOL,
Aglaonema commutata Schott. (*Aroideae*).

MATA BURONG PUDING. (Rumput).
Phragmites Karka Trin. (*Gramineae*). "Variegated bird's eyes." A tall reed common near streams.

MATA HUDANG. (Buah)
Aglaonema minus Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). A little herbaceous aroid growing in water, with red fruits. Lit. Prawn's eyes.

MATA KAOK.
Helicia excelsa Bl. (*Proteaceae*). A small tree.

MATA KELAT.
Ctenolophon parvifolius Oliv. (*Olacineae*).

MATA KĚLI.
Gynotroches axillaris Miq. (*Rhizophoreae*). The KELI is a fish. The tree is common in woody places; it has small white flowers and black or red berries collected in the axils of the leaves.

MATA KELI JANTAN.
Canthium confertum Korth. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

MATA KELI PARA.
Urophyllum sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

MATA KETAM BATU.
Gomphia sumatrana Jack. (*Ochnaceae*). A small to medium tree with yellow flowers. Literally, Rock crab's eyes.

MATA KUCHING.
Nephelium malaiense Griff. (*Sapindaceae*). A well known fruit tree. The small round seeds enclosed in semi-transparent white pulp are thought to resemble "cats eyes."

MATA PASSEH.
Trigoniastrum hypolencum Miq. (*Polygalaceae*). (Maingay's list).

MATA PELANDOK.
Ardisia crenata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*). Lit, mouse deer's eyes. A shrub with pink flowers and round red berries.

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MATA PELANDOK GAJAH.
Ardisia villosa Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

MATA PELANDOK RIMBA.
Labisia pothoina Lindl. (*Myrsineae*). A small shrubby plant with red berries resumbling those of *Ardisia crenata*.

MATA PUNAI.
Antidesma Bunius Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). "Pigeon's eyes," from the small red fruits.

MATA ULAR.
Randia densiflora Benth. (*Rubiaceae*). "Snake's eyes." A tree with orange red berries and white flowers.

MATOPUS. (Penang)
Mesua ferrea L. (*Guttiferae*). The Iron wood of Ceylon.

MAURA. (Kayu)
Mastixia Junghuhnana C. B. C. (*Cornaceae*).

MAWAR.
The Rose. (*Rosa centifolia L*).

MAWES. (Akar)
Dioscorea glabra Roxb. (*Dioscoreaceae*).

MAYIAM.
Commelina benghalensis L. (*Commelinaceae*). A weed in cultivated grounds.

MEDANG.
Usually applied to trees of the order *Laurineae*, and to others which have a timber similar in appearance. Filet gives MADANG, but MEDANG appears to be the commoner form. The name is often confused with MEDONG (MENDONG) *Elaeocarpus* (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG AMPAS TEBU and AMAS TEBU.
Gironniera nervosa Planch and *G. parvifolia* Planch. (*Urticaceae*). Trees of fairly large size with small hard yellow nuts.

MEDANG API.
Elaeocarpus parvifolius Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

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MEDANG API-API.
Adinandra dumosa Jack. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A common tree in secondary jungle used as firewood.

MEDANG ASAM.
Elaeocarpus Mastersi King. (*Tiliaceae*). Also *Lophopetalum fimbriatum* Wight. (*Celastrineae*). A very large tree. And *Phoebe multiflora*. Bl. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG BEKWOI. (Penang)
Schima Noronhae Reinwdt. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

MEDANG BERHULU.
Meliosma sp.

MEDANG BUAYA.
Cryptocarya Griffithiana Wight. (*Laurineae*). "Crocodile-laurel." Also *Kurrimia Maingayi* Laws. (*Celastrineae*).

MEDANG BŬBŬLA.
Aglaia cordata Hiern. (*Meliaceae*).

MEDANG BULANAK.
Gironniera subaequalis Planch. (*Urticaceae*). Also MEDANG BULAPO.

MEDANG BULUKO.
Litsea amara Bl. (*Laurineae*). A small tree.

MEDANG BUNGA.
Litsea myristicaefolia Wall. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG BUNUT.
Anisophyllea sp. (*Rhizophoreae*).

MEDANG BURONG. (Johore)
Phoebe sp. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG BUSUK.
Litsea polyantha Juss. (*Laurineae*). The wood has a foetid smell whence the name Busuk—stinking.

MEDANG CHANG KAUNO and MEDANG CHUPONA.
Pygeum sp. (*Rosaceae*). A small tree common in Singapore but probably undescribed.

MEDANG GAJAH.
Randia anisophylla Jack. (*Rubiaceae*).

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MEDANG GELUGUR.
Pyrenaria acuminata Planch. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

MEDANG GIDAP.
Kurrimia pulcherrima Wall. (*Celastrineae*).

MEDANG GOMBANG.
Vernonia arborea Ham. (*Compositae*).

MEDANG HITAM.
Gironnera nervosa Planch. (*Urticaceae*). Also *Litsea myristicae folia* Wall. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG HUDANG.
Tetractomia laurifolia. (*Rutaceae*).

MEDANG JARAK.
Mallotus lancifolius Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MEDANG JUMUS.
Mallotus Caput Medusae Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MEDANG KAKI LIONG.
Micropora Curtisii Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG KAMANGI.
Cinnamomum parthenoxylon (*Laurineae*). A strongly scented tree used in native medicine.

MEDANG KASAP.
Gironniera nervosa Planch. *and G. parvifolia* Planch. (*Urticaceae*).

MEDANG KASIRI. Also KUSIRAI.
Phoebe Sp. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG KASUNGKO.
Chisocheton pendulifiorus Planch. (*Meliaceae*).

MEDANG KATANAHAN.
Xanthophyllum rufum A. W. Benn. (*Polygaleae*).

MEDANG KATUKO.
Litsea near *panamonja* Ham. (*Laurineae*). Also *Ixora parviflora* Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*).

MEDANG KAWAN.
Elaeacarpus obtusus Bl. (*Tiliaceae*). Also *Parinarium nitidum* Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*).

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MEDANG KECHAWI.
Litsea lancifolia Roxb. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG KELADI.
Helicia robusta Wall. (*Proteaceae*). Also *Litsea myristicaefolia* Wall. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG KELAWAR. Also MEDANG CHANG KAUNO.
Pygeum Sp. (*Rosaceae*).

MEDANG KELAYAR.
Litsea Myristicaefolia Wall. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG KELELAWAK. (Malacca)
Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (*Pittosporeae*).

MEDANG KELOR.
Litsea nitida Roxb. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG KETANAH.
Pimelandra Wallichii A De C. (*Myrsineae*). Also *Phoebe multiflora* Bl. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG KETANAHAN.
Alseodaphne umbelliflora Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG KIRISA.
Casearia Lobbiana Turcz. (*Samydaceae*).

MEDANG KLABU.
Endospermum malaccense Muell. Arg. (*Euphorbiaceae*) Maingay's list.

MEDANG KUNING. M. KUNYIT.
Actinodaphne sp. Also *Cryptocarya coesia* Bl. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG LAGUNDI.
Erythroxylon birmanicum Griff. (*Lineae*).

MEDANG LANSOR.
Elaecarpus Mastersii King. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG LAIANG.
Helicia robusta Wall. (*Proteaceae*).

MEDANG LASA.
Cryptocarya coesia Bl. (*Laurineae*).

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MEDANG LEBAR DAUN.
Alseodaphne semecarpifolia Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG LOK.
Macaranga javanica Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MEDANG LOSO.
Alseodaphne umbelliflora Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG LUSA.
Pentace eximia King. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG MALUKUT JANTAN.
Eurya acuminata (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

MEDANG MANTU.
Cryptocarya Griffithiana Wight. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG MERAH. (Malacca).
Phoebe multiflora Bl. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG MIYANG.
Litsea amara Bl. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG NAU.
Cryptocarya impressa Miq. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG OBÙ.
Helicia excelsa Bl. (*Proteaceae*).

MEDANG PANJANG.
Pimelandra Wallichii A. De C. (*Myrsineae*).

MEDANG PASIR.
Phoebe multiflora Bl. (*Laurineae*). Also applied to *Vatica Ridleyana* Brandis. (*Dipterocarpeae*) and *Pittosporum ferrugineum* Ait. (*Pittosporeae*).

MEDANG PAYA.
Lindera malaccensis Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*). Also *Myristica intermedia* Bl. (*Myristicaceae*). Also. *Elaeocarpus obtusus* Bl. (*Tiliaceae*) but this probably is an error for MENDONG.

MEDANG PEPILAKAN.
Eloeocarpus integra Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG PERAWAS.
Lindera sp. (*Laurineae*). A tree the bark of which is used

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in native medicine. Filet gives MADANG PRAWAS as *Polyadenia lucida* Nees.

MEDANG PETUTU.
Adinandra dumosa Jack. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

MEDANG PIPIT.
Elaeocarpus parvifolius Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG PUPOI. (Malacca)
Vitex coriacea Clarke. (*Verbenaceae*).

MEDANG RASAP. See MEDANG KASAP.
Gironniera nervosa Planch. (*Urticaceae*).

MEDANG SALUANG.
Litsea Zeylanica Nees. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG SALAN. (Pahang)
MEDANG SELAYUN. (Malacca)
Micropora Curtisii Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG SALUSUL.
Grewia laurifolia Hook. fil. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG SERAI. (Johore)
Pentace triptera Hook. fil. (*Tiliaceae*). A vast tree with white flowers.

MEDANG SERIL.
Cupania lessertiana Camb. (*Sapindaceae*).

MEDANG SIRI.
Meliosma nitida Bl (*Sabiaceae*).

MEDANG SUGGUEH.
Elaeocarpus Mastersi King. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG SURUPO.
Xanthophyllum Wrayii King. (*Polygaleae*).

MEDANG TAHI AYAM.
Litsea myristicaefolia Wall. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG TAHI KERBAU.
Alstonia macrophylla Wall. (*Apocynaceae*).

MEDANG TAMPO.
Litsea lancifolia Roxb. (*Laurineae*).

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MEDANG TANAH.
Eleocarpus obtusus Bl. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG TANDOK. (Pahang)
Micropora Curtisii Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG TANJONG.
Elaeocarpus integra Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). Also *Kingstonia nervosa* King. (*Anonacae*).

MEDANG TARAH.
Gironniera nervosa Planch. (*Urticaceae*).

MEDANG TELOR.
Eugenia Griffithii Duth. (*Myrtaceae*). Also applied to *Actinodaphne* sp. MEDANG KUNING.

MEDANG TERUTAU.
Alsodeia echinocarpa Korth. (*Violaceae*).

MEDANG TIJO.
Elaeocarpus stipularis Bl. (*Tiliaceae*).

MEDANG TULOH.
Micropora Curtisi Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*).

MEDANG TULOK. (Penang)
Ilex macrophylla Wall. (*Ilicineae*). A common tree.

MEDANG WANGI.
Erythroxylon burmanicum Griff. (*Lineae*).

MEDANGKOK.
An unidentified tree with a yellow timber often used; a very similar wood was given me as MBACHANG HUTAN in Selangor.

MEDARAH.
Ptychopyxis costata Miq. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MELADA. (Penang)
Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

MELAMAN.
Acronychia Porteri Wall. (*Rutaceae*).

MELATI. Also MELOR.
Jasmines, (*Jasminum*).

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MELOR ANGIN.
Alsodeia membranacea King. (*Violaceae*). A shrub.

MELOR HUTAN. (Akar)
Jasminum bifarium Wall. (*Oleaceae*). The common wild jessamine.

MELOR HUTAN. (Poko)
Eranthemum malaccense C. B. Clarke (*Acanthaceae*). A shrub with conspicuous violet flowers.

BUNGA MELOR HUTAN. (Akar)
Coptosapelta Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with white flowers like jessamine.

MEMALI. See MALI-MALI.

MEMALI. (Akar)
Sphenodesma triflora Wight. (*Verbenaceae*).

MEMANIRAN PUTIH.
Portulaca quadrifida L. (*Portulacaceae*). A little weed with yellow flowers. Favre is the authority for this.

MEMBACHANG. See BACHANG.

MEMBALIK PADANG.
Leea.

MEMBATU LAIANG.
Ficus rhododendrifolia Miq. (*Urticaceae.*)

MEMBULAH.
Zanthoxylum myriacanthum Wall. (*Rutaceae*).

MEMBULUH. (Akar)
Gynotroches axillaris Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

MEMPAS JANTAN.
Petunga venulosa Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

MEMPAT-MEMPAT HUTAN.
Cratoxylon formosum Benth. also *C. polyanthum* Korth. (*Hypericineae*). See also MEMPITIS. Common and beautiful trees with good timber, and pink flowers.

MEMPAT PADANG.
Daphniphyllum laurinum Baill. (*Euporbiaceae*).

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MEMPATU.
Symplocos racemosa Wall. (*Styraceae*). A small tree with racemes of white flowers.

MEMPEDAL AYAM. See AMPEDAL AYAM.

MEMPOYAN. See EMPOYAN.

MEMPEDU TANAH.
Harmandia Kunstleri King. (*Olacineae*).

MEMPELU TANAH.
Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). Compare LEMPEDU TANAH.

MEMPENING. MEMPUNING.
Quercus Hystrix Korth. (*Cupuliferae*). Also KAMPUNING.

MEMPENING BAGAN.
Quercus sundaica Bl. (*Cupuliferae*).

MEMPENING BUNGKUS.
Quercus spicata Sm. (*Cupuliferae*).

MEMPENING JANTAN. MEMPENING PUTIH.
Quercus Eichleri Wenz. MEMPENING PUTIH is also the name of *Quercus encleisocarpa* Korth. and *Q. omalkos* Korth.

MEMPITIS. (Johore)
Cratoxylon formosum Benth. (*Hypericineae*).

MEMPUNAI BUKIT.
Antidesma velutinosum Muell (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large shrub. Also *Arthrophyllum diversifolium* Bl. (*Araliaceae*).

MEMPUNING. See MEMPENING.

MENARONG GAJAH.
Trichospermum Kurzii King. (*Tiliaceae*).

MENDALU. Also DEDALU. SANALU. JINALU.
Various species of *Loranthus* (*Loranthaceae*).

MENDALU API.
Loranthus pentapetalus Roxb. *L. pentandrus* L.

MENDALU BESAR.
L. grandifrons King.

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MENDALU API BATANG.

Henslowia lobbiana A. De C. (*Santalaceae*). The name means the mistletoe which forms a stem. The *Henslowia* is usually a climber but sometimes forms a bush.

MENDARONG. Also MENERONG.

Scirpus grossus Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*). A sedge used for mat making.

MENDARONG EKOR TUPAI.

Mariscus umbellatus C. B. C. (*Cyperaceae*). Lit. Squirrel-tail sedge. The flower spikelets are arranged in brush-shaped spikes suggesting a squirrel's tail.

MENDONG-MENDONG.

Elaeocarpus. A genus of trees of no very great size, with white flowers and oblong or globose green or blue drupes. See under MEDANG.

MENDONG KELAWAR.

Elaeocarpus parvifolius Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). "Bat's Elaeocarpus." A very popular fruit with fruit bats.

MENDONG MUSANG.

Elaeocarpus paniculatus Wall. (*Tiliaceae*). "Civet cat's Ealeocarpus."

MENDONG PEPILAKAN.

Elaeocarpus integra Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

MENGADING.

Meliosma sp.

MENGKUANG.

Pandanus atrocarpus Griff. (*Pandanaceae*). The common screw-pine. The leaves much used for making roofs and covering for carts, etc.

MENGKUANG HUTAN.

P. Houlletianus Carr.

MENGKUANG AYER. (Selangor)

Pandanus sp. apparently undescribed. It has a prostrate stem with large leaves like those of *P. atrocarpus* Griff. but with a long point. The head of fruits is solitary one foot long and three inches through.

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MENGKUANG LAUT.
Pandanus fascicularis Lam. The common sea-coast species often cultivated for the leaves which are used to make mats. It is more commonly known as PANDAN DURI.

MENGKUANG LOBO. MENGKUANG TEDONG.
Mapania palustris (*Cyperaceae*). A broad leaved sedge, resembling a screw pine.

MENGKUDANG.
Mezzettia Herveyana Oliv. (*Anonaceae*). A large tree.

MENGKUDU. Also MANGKUDU. BANGKUDU. CHANGKUDU.
Morinda tinctoria Roxb. (*Rubiaceae*). A common tree of which the bark is used for dyeing.

MENGKUDU BADAK.
Fagroea morindaefolia Bl. (*Loganiaceae*).

MENGKUDU KECHIL.
Morinda umbellata L. The climbing Morinda.

MENGKUDU JANTAN. MENGKUDU RIMBAH.
Morinda citrifolia L. The wild form of *M. tinctoria* Roxb.

MENGKUNYIT. (Akar)
Coscinum Blumeanum Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

MENSARAH PUTIH. (Johore)
Homalium foetidum Benth. (*Samyduceae*).

MENTADA.
Leucopogon malayanus Jack. (*Epacrideae*). A heath-like shrub with small white flowers.

MENTANGOR. See BINTANGOR.

MENTIMUN. See TIMUN.
Pumpkins. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

MENTUBA. (Malacca)
Diospyros sp. near *Embryopteris* (*Ebenaceae*). A tree with round fruit which are said to be poisonous.

MENUMPANG. (Daun)
Any epephytic plant.

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MERAH KELUANG.
Melanorrhea Curtisii Oliv. (*Anacardiaceae*). A large tree, with red winged fruits. It is one of the plants included under the name Rengas.

MERAMBONG BUKIT BESAR.
Vatica pallida Dyer. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

MERANTI.
A name given to many of the Shoreas. (*Dipterocarpeae*) the timber of which is in great request for building, and planking.

MERANTI DAUN KECHIL.
Shorea parvifolia Dyer.

MERANTI PAYA.
Shorea acuminata Dyer.

MERANTI PUTIH,
Hopea Griffithiana Dyer.

MERANTI TAHI.
Shorea Curtisii Dyer.

MERAPIT. (Malacca)
Pygeum lanceolatum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*).

MERAPOH. (Akar).
Modecca Singaporiana Mast. (*Passifloraceae*).

MERAWAN. MERAWAN KUNYIT.
Hopea mengarawan Bl. (*Dipterocarpeae*). The name Merawan is also aplied to *H. pierrei* Hance and *H. intermedia* King. These trees supply a very good timber resembling MERANTI.

MERBATU KECHIL. M. MERAH. M. PUTIH.
Parinarium nitidum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). There are also the variants MORABATU, MARABATU, MUMBATU, TEMBATU.

MERBATU LOYANG.
Parinarium Griffithianum Benth. (*Rosaceae*).

MERBATU PASIR.
Pachynocarpus Wallichii King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

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MERBAYU.
Tarrietia simplicifolia Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). A gigantic tree.

MERBONG JANTAN.
Turpinia pomifera De C. (*Sapindaceae*).

MERBULOH. MERBULOH JANTAN.
Gynotroches axillaris Miq. (*Rhizophoreae*) see MARBULOH.

MERBULU KECHIL.
Myristica missionis Ham. (*Myristicaceae*).

MERABAU AYER. Also MERABAU KUNYIT and MERABAU TANDOK.
Afzelia coriacea Bak. (*Leguminosae*).

MEREBAU PUTIH. MERBAU.
Afzelia palembanica Bak. (*Leguminosae*). One of the finest timbers in the peninsula.

MERELANG. (Selangor)
Pterospermum diversifolium Bl. (*Sterculiaceae*). A large tree

MERJAGONG.
Ixonanthes oborata Hook. fil. (*Lineae*).

MERKASIH.
Eugenia zeylanica Wt. (*Myrtaceae*).

MERLIMAU. (Akar)
Paramignya monophylla Wight. (*Rutaceae*). A scandent thorny wild orange.

MEROMBONG. (Malacca)
Timonius jambosella Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree common in open country.
Also *Adina polycephala* Benth. (*Rubiaceae*).

MEROMBONG BUKIT.
Vernonia arborea. Ham. (*Compositae*).

MEROYAN BATU.
Lasianthus sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub.

MEROYAN BUNGKE.
Dianella ensifolia Red. (*Liliaceae*).

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MEROYAN BUSUK.
Dissochoeta punctulata Hook. fil. *(Melastomaceae).*

MEROYAN JANTAN. MEROYAN PAYA.
Dissochoeta celebica Bl. *(Melastomaceae).*

MEROYAN KABUT.
Clerodendron nutans L. *(Verbenaceae).*

MEROYAN NIBUT.
Didymocarpus atrosanguineus Ridl. *(Cyrtandraceae).* A small plant with beautiful deep red flowers.

MEROYAN PAPAN.
Aspidium Singaporianum *(Filices).* Medicine for fever

MEROYAN SEJUK. (Akar)
Dissochoeta bracteata Bl. *(Melastomaceae).*

MEROYAN SUMBONG.
Anadendrum montanum Schott. *(Aroideae).*

MEROYAN TINGAL.
Globba sp. *(Scitamineae).*

MERPADI PAYA.
Symplocos fasciculata Zoll. *(Styraceae).*

MERPOH See MARPOH.

MERPOIN.
Carallia integerrima Dec. *(Rhizophoreae).*

MERSAWAH.
Anisoptera spp. *(Dipterocarpeae).* Tall trees giving a good timber.

MERSAWA MERAH.
Anisoptera glabra Kurz.

MERTAJAM.
Erioglassum edule Bl. *(Sapindaceae).*

MERUAN. (Kayu)
Croton Griffithii *(Euphorbiaceae).*

MERUAN. (Akar)
Sphenodesma barbata Schauer. *(Verbenaceae).*

MESERAH JANTAN.
Evodia Roxburghiana Benth. *(Rutaceae).*

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MIDING BETINA. Also LAMIDING.
Stenochloena palustris (*Filices*). A climbing fern.

MIKU.
Artocarpus Lowii King. (*Urticaceae*).

MILIAN.
Sterculia macrophylla Vent. (*Sterculiaceae*). A tree with large red capsules.

MILOR. (Perak)
Alyxia stellata var *acuminata* (*Apocynaceae*). Wray is the authority for this.

MINTA ANAK. (Kedah)
Arthrophyllum pinnatum C. B. Clarke. (*Araliaceae*). A shrubby araliad growing on the higher hills.

MINTAGU.
Pemphis acidula Forst. (*Lythrarieae*). A shrub growing on the sea coast, with small white flowers.

MINYAK.
Oil. Wood-oils, the chief of which are MINYAK KERUEN (see KERUEN) and MINYAK DAMAR. (see DAMAR).

MINYAK. (Akar)
Limacia cuspidata Hook. fil. (*Menispermaceae*). A slender climber.

MINYAK BERUK.
A name applied to many species of *Xanthophyllum* (*Polygalaceae*) e. g. *X. palembanicum* Miq. *X. Kunstleri* King. Some of them produce valuable timber, and nearly all are trees.

MINYAK BERUK JANTAN.
Xanthophyllum rufum A. W. Benn. (*Polygalaceae*)

MIRLANG.
Irvingia malayana Oliv. (*Simarubeae*). Maingay's list. Maingay says the wood is pale yellowish buff and used for kris handles. It is a vast tree and is more commonly known as PAUH KIJANG.

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MISKAM.
Baccaurea sp. (*Euphorbiaceae*) sp. A. Flor. Brit. Ind. An undescribed species.

MODU.
Aglaia argentea King. (*Meliaceae*).

MONTEK. (Akar)
Urceola torulosa Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

MORABATU.
Parinarium nitidum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). A variant of MERBATU.

MOYIA. (Sungei Ujong)
Homalanthus populifolius Gray. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MUBAGON.
Aporosa aurea Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MUJAGON.
Parinarium Griffithianum Benth. (*Rosaceae*).

MURANANG.
Alpinia Galanga L. (*Scitamineae*). Commonly known as LANKWAS.

MULAI TIKUS.
Coix lachryma-Jobi L. (*Gramineae*). "Job's tear's."

MULAR PADANG. (Akar)
Premna coriacea C. B. Clarke. (*Verbenaceae*).

MULUMUT.
Campnosperma oxyrrhachis Engl. (*Anacardiaceae*).

MUMBAJU.
Tarrietia simplicifolia Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). A very large tree.

MUMBATU.
Parinarium nitidum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). See MERBATU.

MUMBOL. (Akar) (Johore)
Millettia sericea W. & Arn. (*Leguminosae*).

MUMBULOH. (Akar)
Moesa ramentacea A. De C. (*Myrsineae*). A common large half climbing shrub with very small white flowers.

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MUMBULOH RIMBA.
Pellacalyx saccardianus Scort. (*Rhizophoreae*). A medium sized tree.

MUMBULU. (Akar)
Tinomiscum petiolare Miers. (*Menispermaceae*). A stout woody climber, with panicles of small white flowers from the old wood.

MUMJILAI.
Aphania paucijuga Radlk. (*Sapindaceae*).

MUMJILAI HUTAN.
Ixora opaca Br. (*Rubiaceae*).

MUMPADANG.
Parinarium nitidum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*).

MUMPANANG. (Akar)
Cissampelos Pareira L. (*Menispermaceae*). Also LUMPANANG.

MUMPANJOR.
Dialium Maingayii Bak. (*Leguminosae*).

MUMPAT JANTAN.
Cryptocarya ferrea Bl. (*Laurineae*).

MUMPAYIAN.
Anthocephalus Cadamba Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

MUMPAYANG. (Akar)
Vitis diffusa Miq. (*Ampelideae*). A common wild vine with black grapes.

MUMPIANG.
Melanochyla auriculata Hook. fil. (*Anacardiaceae*)

MUMPISANG.
Polyalthia Jenkinsii Benth. (*Anonaceae*) (Maingay's list). Probably a variant of PISANG-PISANG. A commonly applied to anonaceous plants.

MUMPISANG BULU.
Myristica laurina Bl. (*Myristicaceae*).

MUMPOYAN.
Anthocephalus Cadamba. Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

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MUMPULU RIMBAH.
Randia anisophylla Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). A common small tree in forests.

MUNAHON. Also MANAON, SIAL MUNAHON, and NAUN.
Kibessia simplex Korth. (*Melastomaceae*).

MUNDARONG.
Trema amboinensis Bl. (*Urticaceae*). A common shrub. See NARONG.

MUNDU.
Garcinia dulcis (*Guttiferae*).

MUNGILANG API.
Gomphandra lanceolata King. (*Olacineae*).

MUNGKÉ.
Croton argyratus Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*). See SIMMUNGKE.

MUNGKAL.
Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii (*Rubiaceae*). Compare MAGAL.

MUNGKOI.
Canthium glabrum Bl. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

MUNGKOYAN. (Penang)
Rhodamnia trinerria Bl. (*Myrtaceae*).

MUNGLUT.
Payena costata King. (*Sapotaceae*). A small or medium sized tree.

MUNGOL.
Adinandra sp. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

MUNJUAT.
Cryptocarya impressa Miq. (*Laurineae*).

MUNJULONG BUKIT.
Gomphostemma crinitum Wall. (*Labiatae*). A herb with yellow flowers, resembling a yellow-dead nettle.

MUNOT.
Epiprinus Malayanus Griff. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MUNSAGA.
Elaeocarpus parvifolius Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

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MUNSIAL.
Ardisia colorata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

MUNSIANG. (Rumput) MANSIYANG.
Cyperus procerus Rottb. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge which is used for making mats. Compare MUSIANG.

MUNSIRAH. See MUSIRAH.

MUNUBONG.
Aporosa aurea Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MUNUJAN. (Akar)
Dioscorea glabra Roxb. (*Dioscoreaceae*).

MUPISANG.
Goniothalamus Malayanus Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). Compare MUMPISANG.

MUPISANG. (Akar)
Cyathostemma Scortechinii King. (*Anonaceae*).

MUPISANG BATU.
Papowia nervifolia Maingay (*anonaceae*).

MUPISANG HITAM. (Akar)
Oxymitra biglandulosa Scheff. (*Anonaceae*).

MUPOYAN PAYA.
Dissochoeta celebica Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

MUPUS. (Penang)
Swintonia spicifera Teysm. (*Anacardiaceae*). A large tree.

MURAI BATU.
Erismanthus obliqua Wall. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

MURAMBONG.
Ardisia crassa Clarke. (*Myrsineae*).

MURMAGONG.
Gomphia sumatrana Jack. (*Ochnaceae*).

MUROMBONG.
Adina rubescens Hemsl. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

MURONG. (Rumput)
Scirpus grossus L. (*Cyperaceae*).

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MURUBONG JANTAN.
Randia densiflora Benth. (*Rubiaceae*).

MURUSEH HITAM.
Gomphandra lanceolata King. (*Olacineae*).

MUSIANG. (Rumput)
Scirpus grossus L. (*Cyperaceae*). See MUNSIANG.

MUSIANG. (Akar)
Roucheria Griffithiana Planch. (*Lineae*).

MUSIRAH BUKIT. MUSIRAH PUTIH.
Ilex cymosa Bl. (*Ilicineae*). A common small tree with white stem, small white flowers and red berries.

MUSIRAH MATA KERBAU.
Randia densiflora Benth. (*Rubiaceae*).

MUSTAH. (Legeh)
Garcinia mangostana L. (*Guttiferae*). A northern name for the Mangosteen.

MUSUKANG PUTIH.
Ryparia fasciculata King. (*Bixineae*).

MUTUBONG. (Rumput)
Panicum trigonum L. (*Gramineae*).

NAH SEPAT. (Pahang)
Antidesma cuspidatum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

NAM-NAM.
Cynometra cauliflora L. (*Leguminosae*).

NAMO.
Connarus gibbosus Wall. (*Connaraceae*). A shrub with light pink flowers.

NANA. (Akar)
Dioscorea sp.

NANAS.
The pine-apple. *Ananassa sativa* L. (*Bromeliaceae*).

NANCHONG BESIH. (Penang)
Freycinetia angustifolia Bl. (*Pandanaceae*). A climbing screw-pine.

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NANGKA.
The Jack. *Artocarpus integrifolia* L. (*Urticaceae*).

NANGKA PIPIT.
Artocarpus lanceaefolia Roxb. (*Urticaceae*).

NANGKA WOLANDA.
The Sour-sop. *Anona muricata* L. (*Anonaceae*). More commonly called in the Straits DURIAN BLANDA.

NARONG JANTAN. NARONG PAYA.
Trema amboinensis Bl. (*Urticaceae*). A common shrub in waste ground.

NASI-NASI. Also KELAT NASI-NASI.
Eugenia zeylanica L. (*Myrtaceae*). A small tree with white fruits which suggest rice in appearance.

NASI-NASI. (Akar)
Psychotria polycarpa Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with white fruits.

NASI-NASI BUKIT.
Adenosacme longifolia Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A small shrub with white fruits.

NASI RIMBA.
Vitex restita Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

NASI SEJUK. (Kedah)
Salacia sp. (*Rhamneae*). A shrub with fruit resembling an orange but with seeds wrapped in sweet pulp inside.

NAULI-NAULI. (Malacca)
Ardisia colorata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

NERRUM. (Pahang)
Dipterocarpus oblongifolius Bl. *D. pulcherrimus* Ridl. (*Dipterocarpeae*). A large and beautiful tree.

NAUN. See MANAUN.

NIATO. NIATO TEMBAGA. N. BALAU. N. PUTIH. N. HITAM.
Payena costata King. (*Sapotaceae*). A timber tree of some repute.

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NIBONG.
Oncosperma tigillaria Griff. (*Palmeae*). A well known palm used in house-building.

NIBONG PADI. NIBONG LENAU.
Oncosperma sp. perhaps only varieties of the preceding.

NIBONG PALIR. (Johor)
Oberonia Stnophylla Ridl, (*Orchideae*).

NILA.
Indigo. *Indigofera tinctoria* L. (*Leguminosae*).

NIDEI. See KENIDEI.
Various species of *Bridelia*.

NILAM.
Pogostemon Patchouli Pell. (*Labiatae*). The Patchouli plant.

NILAM BUKIT.
P. heyneanum. Hook. and Thoms.

NILAM JANTAN.
Hemigraphis confinis Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A weed growing on dry banks.

NILAU.
Cupania pallidula Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*).

NILAU PAYA.
Commersonia echinata Forst. (*Tiliaceae*).

NIPAH.
Nipa fruticans L. (*Palmeae*).

NIPIS KULIT.
Memecylon myrsinoides Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). The name is often applied to other *Memecylons*.

NIPIS KULIT BETINA.
Aporosa Maingayi Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

NIPIS KULIT PUTIH.
Aporosa stellifera Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*) Probably shortened from SEBASAH NIPIS KULIT.

NIREH.
Carapa moluccana Lam. (*Meliaceae*).

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NOJA.
Peristrophe montana Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A herb used for dyeing pink.

NONA.
The Custard apple. *Anona squamosa* L. (*Anonaceae*).

NONA KAPRI.
Anona reticulata L. The "Bullock-heart."

NUBAL. (Akar) (Sungei Ujong)
Medinilla Hasseltii Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

NIYUR.
Coconut. *Cocos nucifera* L. (*Palmeae*).

OBAH.
Eloeocarpus robustus Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

OBI.
Parinarium costatum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*).

OLEH. (Rumput)
Heliotropium indicum L. (*Boragineae*). A common weed.

OMBA-OMBA. (Singapore)
Desmodium heterophyllum De C. (*Leguminosae*). A creeping herb common in grass.

ONAK. (Malacca)
Zizyphus calophyllus Wall. (*Rhamneae*). A strong climber with hooked thorns.

ORAN MERAH. (Akar). (Malacca)
Neuropeltis racemosa Wall. (*Convolvulaceae*).

ORAWARI RUNGKUP.
Clerodendron fallax L. (*Verbenaceae*).

OTAK HUDANG.
Buchanania acuminata (*Anacardiaceae*). Lit. Prawn's brains, A tree so called on accouut of the redness of the wood.

PADAL ITEK.
Hydnophytum formicarium Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). A remarkable epiphyte, the Ant's nest plant. Perhaps a modification of AMPEDAL ITEK, Duck's gizzard, refering to the curious tuberous stem.

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PADANG. (Akar)
Cnestis ramiflora Griff. (*Connaraceae*). Lit. Field-climber.

PADANG. (Bunga)
Melochia corchorifolia L. (*Sterculiaceae*) and *Sida rhombifolia* L. (*Malvaceae*). Lit. Field-flower. Common shrubs growing in open fields.

PADANG. (Bua) (Pahang)
Willughbeia dulcis Ridl. (*Apocynaceae.*)

PADI.
Rice. *Oryza sativa* L. (*Gramineae*).

PADI BURONG. (Rumput)
Panicum colonum L. (*Gramineae*). Lit. Bird-rice. A common grass.

PADIJANG.
Ixora parviflora Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A tree.

PAGAR. (Bunga)
The common Lantana. *Lantana camara* L. (*Verbenaceae*). Literally Fence flower.

PAGAR ANAK. Also P. ANAK MERAH. P. ANAK HITAM. P. ANAK BETINA.
Ixonanthes obovata Hook. fil. (*Lineae*). There is also a variant PAGU ANAK. A tree of moderate size, giving a good timber.

PAGAR ANAK JANTAN.
Gordonia excelsa Bl. (*Ternstroemaceae*). A moderate sized tree.

PAH KUDAH. (Akar).
Chailletia deflexifolia Turz. (*Chailletiaceae*).

PAH KEDAH. (Akar)
Derris Maingayana Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

PAJU JARUM.
Schizoea dichotoma (*Filices*). Paju is a spur, and jarum a needle. The name probably has reference to the long slender needle-like branches of the frond.

PAKAN PAYA. (Akar)
Vitis adnata Wall. (*Ampelideae*).

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PAKAN JANTAN.
Kibara coriacea Endl. (*Monimiaceae*).

PAKAN RIMBAH. (Malacca)
Allomorphia exigua Bl. (*Melastomaceae*)

PAKAN PAYA.
Fagroea racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*)

PAKAN HUTAN. Also PUKAN. P. BETINA. P. JANTAN.
Jasminum bifarium Wall. (*Oleaceae*). The common wild jasmine.

PAKU. Also PAKIS.
A fern, probably because the young fronds are rolled up like nails.

PAKU AJI.
Cycas Rumphii (*Cycadeae*). Also called PAKU LAUT. This plant has the young leaves rolled up like those of ferns.

PAKU BALU,
Taenites blechnoides Sw.

PAKU BENAR.
Anisogonium esculentum Presl.

PAKU BIAWAK.
Aspidium Singaporianum Wall. Biawak is the monitor-lizard. *Hydrosaurus salvator.*

PAKU BINET.
Diplazium tomentosum Hook.

PAKU CHIAI.
Pleopeltis nigrescens Bl.

PAKU DUDOK BUKIT.
Lindsaya scandens Hook..

PAKU GADING.
Aspidium Leuzeanum Hook.

PAKU GAJAH PAYA.
Cyathea Brunonis Wall.

PAKU GALA HANTU LAUT.
Selliguea Feei Hook.

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PAKU HITAM PAYA.
Cyathea Brunonis Wall.

PAKU IKAN.
Blechnum orientale L.

PAKU KIJANG.
Diplazium sorzogonense Presl. The Kijang is the muntjac. (*Cervulus muntjac*).

PAKU KIKIR.
Aspidium polymorphum Wall.

PAKU KILAT.
Nephrodium dissectum Forst.

PAKU LANGSUIR. (Selangor) Also RUMAH LANGSUIR.
Thamnopteris nidus-avis L. (*Filices*). The bird's nest fern. The Langsuir is a remarkable kind of Goblin which is supposed to make its home in this fern.

PAKU LUMUT BATU.
Leucostegia parvula Wall.

PAKU MESIN. PAKIS MERAH.
Stenochlaena palustris L.

PAKU MURAK.
Aspidium singaporianum Wall. "Peacock-fern."

PAKU PAHAT.
Cyathea Brunonis Wall.

PAKU PANDAN.
Thamnopteris nidus-avis L. Because the leaves are like those of a pandan.

PAKU PIJAI. (Pahang)
Taenites blechnoides Sw.

PAKU PINANG.
Nephrolepis exaltata L.

PAKU NINGEH.
Nephrolepis volubilis Sm.

PAKU RAMU.
Stenochlaena palustris L.

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PAKU RESAM.
Gleichenia linearis Burm. See RESAM.

PAKU RESAM PADI. P. R. LUMUT.
Cheilanthes tenuifolia Sw.

PAKU RUSA.
Diplazium Sorzogonense Presl.

PAKU SELAMAH.
Cyathea Brunonis Wall.

PAKU TANJONG.
Anisogonium esculentum Presl.

PAKU TEMBAGA.
Aspidium cicutarium Sw.

PAKU TOMBAK.
Syngramme alismaefolia Hook. Because its fronds are like leaves of tobacco (tombak).

PAKU TUMBAR.
Schizaea dichotoma Sw.

PAKU TUNJOK SANGET.
Syngramme alismaefolia Hook.

PAKU UBAN.
Nephrolepis exaltata L.

PAKU UBIL.
Blechnum orientale L.

PAKU ULAR.
Blechnum orientale L. "Snake fern."

PAKU WANGI.
Pleopeltis phymatodes L. "Scented fern."

PALA.
Nutmeg. *Myristica fragrans* L. *(Myristiceae)*. This word with adjuncts is used also for some of the wild nutmegs, especially the large fruited ones which resemble the tree plant. The smaller fruited ones with some of the larger fruited ones are called, PENDARA, or the variants PENARA, MENARA, PENDERHAN, or CHENDERAHAN.

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PALA HUTAN BULU.
Myristica Lowiana King.

PALA BUKIT.
Myristica crassa King. and *M. Kunstleri* King.

PALA HUTAN.
Myristica elliptica Wall.

PALA JANTAN PAYA.
Myristica crassifolia Hook. fil.

PALA-PALA. (Akar)
Ficus aurantiaca Griff. (*Urticaceae*). A climbing fig, the figs of which are as large as a very large wild nutmeg and orange-red.

PALAS.
Licuala paludosa Griff. (*Palmeae*) and other species. The Licualas are fan palms, the leaves of which are cut into segments.

PALAS TIKUS.
Licuala acutifida Mart. (*Palmae*) and *L. pusilla* Becc. The name is also applied to *Iguanura geonomoeformis* Mart.

PALAS BATU.
Licuala longipes Griff.

PALAS REWANG.
Licuala pusilla Becc. (*Palmae*).

PALAS PADI.
Licuala glabra Griff. Also PALAS GUNONG according to Griffith (Palms of British India). A small dwarf species occurring on hills at about 2000 feet altitude.

PALI MUNYIT. (Pahang)
Anaxagorea Scortechinii King. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree.

PALUNG.
Eugenia nitida Duthie. (*Myrtaceae*). Maingay's list.

PANĂSAN.
Homalium longifolium Benth. (*Samydaceae*).

PANCHAN. (Malacca)
Urophyllum hirsutum Wight. (*Rubiceae*).

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PANDAN.
A name given to the smaller screw pines (*Pandanaceae*). The leaves of which are used in making mats.

PANDAN BIRU.
Mapania hypolytroides C. B. C. (*Cyperaceae*). A broad leaved sedge resembling a pandan.

PANDAN DURI. PANDAN DARAT. PANDAN LAUT.
Pandanus fascicularis Lam. The common sea-shore screw-pine.

PANDAN JELINKEH.
Pandanus laevis Rumph. The leaves are used to flavor rice, for which purpose the plant is often cultivated.

PANDAN KARA.
Pandanus sp. A dwarf species (No. 15 Fl. Brit. Ind. p. 487) This plant appears as yet to be unnamed.

PANDAN RESAU.
Pandanus Russow Miq. A pandan which forms dense lofty thickets along the edges of rivers in Johore and elsewhere.

PANDAN TETONGKAT. (Selangor)
Pandanus sp. near *P. Russow* Miq. but apparently undescribed.

PANDAN TIKUS. PANDAN BEDURI.
Pandanus ovatus Kurz. A small prostrate kind.

PANGHONG.
Allomorphia exigua Bl. (*Melastomaceae*).

PANTAT BERUK. (Akar)
Geophila reniformis Don. (*Rubiaceae*). A small creeping herb.

PANTAT ULAT. (Malacca)
Memecylon coeruleum Jack. (*Melastomaceae*).

PANTAT ULAT. (Akar)
Gnetum Brunonianum Griff. (*Gnetaceae*).

PANTAT ULAT PUTIH.
Ratonia sp.

PAPINA. (Akar)
Hiptage sericea Hook. fil. (*Malpighiaceae*).

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PARA. (Johore)
Mangifera. sp. (*Anacardiaceae*).

PARA-PARA. (Rumput) (Malacca)
Cyperus pilosus Rottb. (*Cyperaceae*).

PARAH BETINA. (Rumput)
Cyperus polystachyus L. (*Cyperaceae*).

PAROH.
Elaeocarpus parvifolius Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

PAROH UNGANK.
E. stipularis Bl.

PARONG.
Dysoxylon cauliflorum Hiern. (*Meliaceae*).

PASAK ACHONG.
Popowia nervifolia Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*).

PASAK LINGGAH.
Dysoxylon acutangulum King. also *Aglaia glabriflora* Hiern. (*Meliaceae*). This name appears to be applied to several kinds of Meliacious trees, which produce a fairly good timber.

PASAK LINGGA JANTAN. P. LINGGA MERAH.
Walsura multijuga (*Meliaceae*).

PASAK BRAS-BRAS. Also PASAK MERAH.
Aglaia glabriflora Hiern.

PASAL.
Ardisia odontophylla Wall. (*Myrsineae*).

PASIR. (Rumput)
Adenostemma viscosum Forst (*Compositae*). A common weed in villages especially in sandy spots. Lit. Sand-herb.

PASIR LINGGA.
Tristania Maingayi Duthie. (*Myrtaceae*).

PAUH KIJANG.
Irvingia Malayana Oliv. (*Simarubeae*). A gigantic tree, wellknown as giving a high class timber. The fruit resembles that of a Mango.

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PAUH KIJANG JANTAN. (Malacca)
Homalium longifolium Benth. (*Samydaceae*).

PAUH-PAUH. PAUH-PAUH PRAYA.
Evodia Roxburghiana Benth. (*Rutaceae*). A shrub with white flowers common in open country.

PAUH-PAUH BETINA.
Evodia latifolia De C. (*Rutaceae*). A fairly large tree.

PAUH-PAUH PASIR.
Croton caudatus Geisel. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PAWAN.
Clerodendron inerme Gaertn. (*Verbenaceae*).

PAWANG. (Bunga)
Stereospermum hypostictum Miq. (*Bignoniaceae*).

PAYONG ALI.
Biophytum adiantoides Wt. (*Geraniaceae*). Ali's Umbrella. A small herb the leaves of which spread out so as to suggest an umbrella.

PAYUNG. Also KAPAYUNG.
Pangium edule Bl. (*Bixineae*).

PERUPAT.
Sonneratia acida Griff. (*Lythraceae*). A big tree growing in mud on the coast, used for making the knees of boats.

PECHA PINGAN.
Randia macrophylla Br. (*Rubiaceae*). Literally "The broken plate."

PECHA PIRING HITAM.
Chasalia curviflora Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). "Black broken plate." On account of the dark purple coloring of the stem and leaves.

PECHA PRIOK.
Ixora fulgens Roxb. and other species (*Rubiaceae*). Literally "Broken pot," the petals being supposed to resemble a red pot broken. Possibly it was originally PATJAR, a word used in Javanese and Sundanese, for several plants, especially the Henna.

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PECHA PRIOK HITAM.
Clerodendron deflexum Wall. (*Verbenaceae*). A small shrub somewhat resembling an Ixora.

PECHA PRIOK PUTIH.
Paretta indica L. Also *Chasalia curviflora* Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). Common shrubs with white flowers.

PECHA PRIOK BIRU.
Eranthemum malaccense C. B. Clarke. A shrub with violet flowers.

PECHA PRIOK BABI.
Clerodendron villosum Bl. (*Verbenaceae*).

PEGAGA.
Hydrocotyle asiatica L. (*Umbelliferae*). A creeping herb much sought for medicine.

PEGAGA ULAR. PEGAGA TEKU.
Geophila reniformis Don. (*Rubiaceae*). A creeping plant with the habit of the Hydrocotyle.

PEKAN.
Dehaasia sp. (*Laurineae*).

PLAS. (Akar) (Johore)
Vitis elegans Kurz. (*Ampelideae*).

PELER MUSANG.
Fagroea auriculata (*Loganiaceae*). A large shrub with enormous white flowers.

PELER KAMBING.
Heritiera littoralis Dryan. (*Sterculiaceae*).

PELUK HANTU.
Petunga venulosa Hook. fil. Also PULAS HANTU.

PELAWAS. (Akar).
Calycopteris floribunda Lam. (*Combretaceae*).

PELAWAN.
Tristania whitiana Griff., *T. Maingayi* Duthie, and *T. burmanica* Griff. (*Myrtaceae*). Large trees with bunches of small white flowers, and the stems red and covered with bark which flakes off and remains in piles at the base of the tree. The timber is hard and good.

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PELAWAN BERUK.
Ethenies leucocarpa Jack. (*Ochnaceae*). A small shrub with white, rose, or red berries. Jack is the authority for this.

PELAWEI. (Selangor)
Terminalia foetidissima Griff. (*Combretaceae*). A big tree common in wet places, flowers small white in spikes, fruit like a small green mango. It gives a good timber.

PELANDOK BESAR.
Trigonostemon indicus Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PELANGI.
Aporosa microcalyx Hassk. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PENAGA.
Calophyllum inophyllum L. (*Guttiferae*). More commonly called BINTANGOR.

PENAGA BATU.
Calophullum Wallichianum. King.

PENAGA HITAM.
Cratoxylon arborescens Bl. (*Hypericineae*).

PENAGA KUNYIT. Also PENAGA LILIN. PENAGA PUTIH. P. SUGA.
Mesua ferrea L. (*Guttiferae*).

PENAGA LILIN. (Malacca)
Myristica sp.

PENAGA NASI.
Litsea myristicaefolia Wall. (*Laurineae*).

PENAGA PAYA.
Kayea grandis King. (*Guttiferae*).

PENAH-PENAH HUTAN. (Akar)
Psychotria sp. (*Rubiaceae*). It is also called AKAR GANDARUSA, and is used in native medicine.

PENAWAR BILLAH.
Psychotria angulata Korth. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub the leaves of which are used for large sores.

PENAWAR HITAM.
Goniothalamus giganteus Hook. fil. Lit. "Black medicine." A drug of great repute among the Malays.

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PENAWAR PAHIT.
Eurycoma latifolia Jack. *(Simarubeae).* "Bitter medicine" A small tree with very bitter bark and wood used for fever by the natives.

PENDARAH. Also PENARA and MENARA.
Gomphia sumatrana Jack. (*Ochnaceae*).
Also commonly applied to the wild Nutmegs *Myristica superba* Hook. fil. and other species (*Myristicaceae*).

PENARA BATU.
Myristica Scortechinii King.

PENARA BUKIT.
Myristica conferta Bl.

PENDARA HIJAU.
Myristica polysphaerula Hook. fil.

PENDARA HITAM.
M. oblongifolia King.

PENDARA KIKEH.
M. intermedia Bl.

PENDARA LAUT.
Myristica glaucescens Hook. fil.

PENDARA PADI.
Myristica missionis Ham.

PENDARA PAYA.
Myristica Collettiana King.

PENDERAHAN. Also CHENDERAHAN.
Myristica Maingayi Hook. fil. *M. tomentosa* Hook. fil. and other species.

PENDARAHAN TANDOK.
Myristica Curtisii King.

PENGURAK. (Johor)
Asystasia intrusa Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A herb with violet flowers common in hedges.

PENING-PENING. See MEMPENING.

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PENKILAI.
Clerodendron paniculatum L. (*Verbenaceae*).

PENLUROH.
Lepidagathis longifolia Wight. (*Acanthaceae*).

PENATON.
Clerodendron siphonanthus Br. (*Verbenaceae*). Favre is the authority for this.

PENGGEHE.
Aglaonema angustifolium N. E. Br. (*Aroideae*).

PENURUN LUTONG. (Johore)
Galearia subulata Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub.

PEPISANG. Contraction for PISANG-PISANG.
Polyalthia spp. (*Anonaceae*).

PEPITAM.
Clitoria cajanaefolia Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A low shrub with large pale violet flowers.

PEPULUT. A contraction for PULUT-PULUT, which see
Urena lobata L. (*Malvaceae*).

PERAWAS.
Randia densiflora Benth. (*Rubiaceae*). See also MEDANG PERAWAS.

PERIA LAUT.
Momordica charantia L. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A cultivated pumpkin.

PERIA HUTAN.
Vitis mollissima Wall. (*Ampelideae*). A wild vine.

PERIA BULAN.
Cardiospermum Halicacabum L. (*Sapindaceae*). The balloon-vine.

PERINGAT.
Breynia reclinata Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PERINGAT KATING.
Croton caudatus Geisel. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

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PERACHET.
Tabernoemontana malaccensis Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*). A shrub used in native medicine.

PERAH.
Mezzettia leptopoda Oliver. (*Anonaceae*). A tall straight tree with good timber.

PERAH. (Rumput)
Fimbristylis diphylla Rottb. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

PERAH PAYA.
Elaeocarpus Mastersi King. (*Tiliaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

PERCHA.
Dichopsis gutta Benth. (*Sapotaceae*). See GETAH PERCHA.

PERUPOH.
Hemigyrosa longifolia Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*).

PERJEP. (Akar)
Cnestis ramiflora Griff. (*Connaraceae*).

PEREPAT BUKIT.
Cupania Lessertiana Camb. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree.

PEROPONG. (Malacca) Also BERUBONG.
Adina rubescens Hemsl. (*Rubiaceae*).

PERUT GAGAK. (Akar) Also PERUT KECHAU.
Byttneria Maingayi Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). A large climber. The first name meaps Crow's intestine.

PERUT KERBAU. PERUT KIJANG.
Erycibe Princei Hook. fil. (*Convolvulaceae*). Literally Buffalo intestine or Muntjac's intestine.

PERUT TEMBU. (Akar)
Gnetum neglectum Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

PERUT TIKUS. (Rumput)
Scirpus supinus L. (*Cyperaceae*). A slender sedge common in rice fields. Lit. Mouse intestine grass.

PERUTAK.
Myrmecordia echinata Gaud. (*Rubiaceae*). One of the ant-plants. Favre is the authority for this.

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PETAI.
Parkia biglandulosa W. & A. (*Leguminosae*). A tree, the pods of which are eaten by Malays.

PETAI BELALANG.
Pithecolobium microcarpum Benth. and *P. angulatum* Benth. (*Leguminosae*). Trees with red curled pods.

PETAI LAUT.
Desmodium umbellatum Dec. (*Leguminosae*).

PETALING.
Ochanostachys amentacea Mast. (*Olacineae*). One of the best timbers, a fair sized tree.

PETALING AYER.
Pachynocarpus Wallichii King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

PETALING TANDOK.
Aporosa Praineana King. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub or small tree.

PETALING TUGO.
Antidesma cuspidatum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PETUTU.
Hibiscus floccosus Mast. (*Malvaceae*). A fair sized tree with yellow flowers, with a purple eye, the bast used for string.

PETOLA MANIS.
The loophar. *Suffa oegyptiaca* L. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

PIALU. (Malacca)
Orophea setosa King. (*Anonaceae*), *Cinnamomum mollissimum* Bl. (*Laurineae*) in Johore.

PIALU. (Akar)
Zizyphus calophyllus Wall. (*Rhamneae*).

PIANGO.
Clerodendron nutans. Wall. (*Verbenaceae.*)

PIANGO HUTAN. (Akar). (Pahang)
Ficus consociata Bl. (*Urticaceae*).

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PIANGO JANTAN.
Pellacalyx Saccardianus Oliv. (*Rhizophoreae*). Also. *Myristica Ridleyana* King. (*Myristicaceae*).

PINA-PINA.
Plukenetia corniculata sm. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PINANG.
The betel-nut. *Areca catechu* L. (*Palmae*).

PINANG BAIK. (Penang)
Vatica Curtisii King. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

PINANG BORENG,
Pinanga malayana Scheff. (*Palmae*).

PINANG BORENG PADI.
P. disticha Blume.

PINANG LUMBAH.
Peliosanthes albida Hook. fil. and other species (*Ophiopogoneae*). Herbs with broad green leaves like those of a young betel nut (*Pinang Curculigo* or LUMBAH).

PINANG. (Rumput)
Mariscus umbellatus C. B. C. (*Cyperaceae*).

PINANG RAJAH.
The red-stemmed palm. *Cyrtostachys lacca* Scheff. (*Palmae*).

PINANG UMU.
Nenga Wendlandiana Scheff. (*Palmae*). A palm with purplish leaf sheaths.

PINANG LEGONG. (Pahang)
Pinanga disticha (*Palmeae*).

PINANG DAMPONG.
Pinanga malaiana Scheff. (*Palmae*).

PINANG KAKI PELANDOK.
Pinanga polymorpha Becc. (*Palmae*).

PIPIT. (Rumput)
Andropogon intermedius Br. (*Gramineae*). "Sparrow grass."

PISANG.
The banana. *Musa sapientum* L. (*Scitamineae*). There is a

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very large number of cultivated kinds which have all distinct names. Guppy in "Polynesian Plant Names" gives Saing as the Philippine name, and Soanga as Fiji; words possibly connected with Pisang.

The different rows of bananas on the bunch have different names. The first row nearest the stalk is called Tadah Ambun (lit the Dew-tray) as it is supposed to catch the dew; the second is Tengkok; the terminal one Chichit.

PISANG KAROK.

The wild plantain. *Musa malaccensis* Ridl. *(Scitamineae)*. The commonest wild species. It is probably the origin of some of our cultivated bananas.

PISANG K'LING.

A name applied to *Vanda gigantea* Lindl. (*Orchideae*) in Lankawi.

PISANG SEBIAK.

Canna edulis; *C. indica* L. *(Scitamineae)*. Sebiak means a bead. The name refers to the seeds of the canna.

PISANG-PISANG.

Any wild anonaceous plants especially climbing ones e. g. *Uvaria purpurea* Bl. The bunches of fruit are supposed to suggest those of a plantain. Contraction forms of the word are PEPISANG and MUPISANG, or MUMPISANG.

PISANG-PISANG BESAR.

Popowia foetida Maingay. *(Anonaceae)*.

PISANG-PISANG BUKIT. Also PISANG-PISANG KECHIL and PAYA.

Phaeanthus nutans Hook. fil. *(Anonaceae)*. A shrub with green flowers.

PISANG-PISANG BUKIT. (Akar)

Melodorum prismaticum Hook. fil.

PISANG-PISANG BULDO. (Akar)

Melodorum latifolium Hook. fil.

PISANG-PISANG BULUH. (Akar)

Phytocrene palmata Wall. *(Olacineae)*. A climber with the fruits forming a large globose head.

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PISANG-PISANG BUKU.
Unona discolor Vahl. (*Anonaceae*).

PISANG-PISANG JANTAN. And PISANG-PISANG KUNING.
Uvaria purpurea Bl. (*Anonaceae*). A half climbing shrub with showy red flowers.

PISANG-PISANG HITAM.
Uvaria dulcis Dunal. (*Anonaceae*).

PISANG-PISANG PADI. PISANG-PISANG PIPIT.
Unona dumosa Roxb. (*Anonaceae*).

PISANG-PISANG TANDOK.
Uvaria purpurea Bl. (*Anonaceae*).

PONG-PONG. (Selangor)
Cerbera lactaria Ham. (*Apocynaceae*). A big shrub with large white flowers.

POUH.
Sonerila moluccana Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). Jack is the authority for this.

PONTIANAK. (Akar)
Quisqualis indica L. (*Combretaceae*).

PRIOK KRA.
Any species of *Nepenthes* (*Nepenthaceae*). Lit. "Ape's cup." The pitcher plants.

PRIOK HANTU.
Myrmecodia echinata Gaud. (*Rubiaceae*). Lit. "Ghost's cup."

PRUSAT.
Mitrephora macrophylla Oliver. (*Anonaceae*). A tree.

PUA.
A name applied to many wild gingers (*Scitamineae*). Filet gives the word POEAS.

PUA. (Akar)
Millettia eriantha Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

PUA BUKIT.
Homalomena velutina Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*).

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PUA HITAM.
Stenochasma convolutum Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

PUA PUTIH.
Alpinia involucrata Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

PUA ACORAGING. (Johor)
Uvaria crinita Desv. (*Leguminosae*). A small shrubby plant with a dense spike of violet flowers.

PUA MUNKANG.
Alpinia Rafflesiana Wall. (*Scitamineae*).

PUCHOT KUNIANG.
Marlea ebenacea C. B. Clarke (*Cornaceae*). A big tree.

PUDAK.
Pandanus inermis according to Favre. Filet gives it as Malay and Sundanese for *P. moschatus* Rumph.

PUDIH. (Malacca)
Calophyllum inophyllum L. (*Guttiferae*). See BINTANGOR.

PUDING.
Codiaeum variegatum L. The garden Croton, the word mean variegated. Filet gives the word for *Graptophyllum hortense* Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A common cultivated plant with variegated leaves.
Also *Clerodendron disparifolium* (*Verbenaceae*).

PUDING HUTAN.
Tabernaemontana malaccensis Griff. (*Apocynaceae*).

PUDIN RIMBAH. (Akar)
Ampelocissus cinnamomea (*Ampelideae*).

PUKAN. (Akar). (Sungei Ujong)
Jasminum bifarium Wall. (*Olaceae*).

PUJONG MALAM. See BUJANG SAMALAM.
Jussieua suffruticosa L. (*Onagraceae*).

PUKI ANJING.
Cynometra cauliflora L. (*Leguminosae*)

PULAI.
Alstonia scholaris Br. (*Apocynaceae*). A large tree.

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PULAI PIPIT.
Elaeocarpus stipularis Bl. (*Tiliaceae*).

PULAMPAS BUDAK.
Apostasia nuda Br. (*Apostasiaceae*). A herb with narrow leaves and small white flowers.

PULANGGA PAYA.
Aporosa ficifolia Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PULASARI.
Axlyia lucida Wall. (*Apocynaceae*). A drug used in medicine.

PULAS HANTU. Also PELUK HANTU.
Petunga venulosa Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

PULASAN.
Nephelium mutabile Bl. (*Sapindaceae*). A well-known fruit.

PULASAN HUTAN. (Bunga). (Selangor)
Anthocephalus Cadamba Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A tree. The flower heads are globular and suggest the form of the PULASAN.

PULAU HANTU. (Akar). (Malacca)
Connarus ferrugineus Jack. (*Connaraceae*).

PULAU PIPI.
Macaranga populifolia Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PULEY.
Alstonia scolaris (*Apocynaceae*). Favre gives this spelling. It is usually Pulai.

PULIS HUTAN.
Connarus ferrugineus Jack. (*Connaraceae*).

PULO BIJOH.
Ficus globosa Bl. (*Urticaceae*).

PULUT.
Soft Rice. *Oryza sativa* L. var (*Gramineae*).

PULEH KAMBING. (Akar). Also PULEH ANGIN,
Chailletia Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Chailletiaceae*).

PULUT-PULUT. Contracted to PEPULUT.
Urena lobata L. (*Malvaceae*).

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PULUT-PULUT POKO.
Chrysophyllum Roxburghii Don. (*Sapotaceae*) also *Mallotus penangensis* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PULUT-PULUT BUKIT.
Mallotus Griffithianus Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PULUT-PULUT HUTAN.
M. Porterianus Muell.

PULUT. (Rumput).
Fimbristylis asperrima Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*).

PUNGGAI.
Coelostegia Griffithii Mast. (*Malvaceae*). A big tree of which the bark is used for tanning.

PULUONG.
Glycosmis sapindoides Lindl. (*Rutaceae*).

PUMATON. (Selangor).
Dracaena breviflora Ridl. (*Liliaceae*).

PUNAI MENGANTOK. (Buah). (Penang)
Gelonium multiflorum. A Juss. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PUNUBAL. (Akar)
Vanilla Griffithii Rchb. fil. (*Orchideae*). The wild Vanilla.

PUPOI.
Connaropsis sp. A tree, the fruit of which is eaten.

PUPULAT HUTAN.
Cephaelis Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

PURUJOI. (Sungei Ujong)
Tabernaemontana malaccensis. Cf. PERACHIT.

PURUAN HITAM.
Antidesma alatum Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

PURŪN BATU. (Rumput)
Fimbristylis diphylla Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

PURUT PELANDOK.
Payena costata King. (*Sapotaceae*).

PUSAT BUDAK. (Akar)
Heptapleurum venulosum Seem. (*Araliaceae*).

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PUTAT DARAT.
Barringtonia macrostachya Wall. (*Myrtaceae*).

PUTAT GAJAH.
Barringtonia pterocarpa Kurz. (*Myrtaceae*).

PUTAT PADI.
Barringtonia racemosa Thw. (*Myrtaceae*).

PUTAT BUKIT.
Barringtonia sp.

PUTAT PAYA. PUTAT TEPI.
Helicia robusta Wall. (*Proteaceae*).

PUTAT. (Akar)
Gnetum funiculare Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

PUTRI. (Bunga)
Grammatophyllum scriptum according to Favre. *G. speciosum* is probably intended.

PUTRI (DAUN).
Mussoenda frondosa Vahl. According to Favre.

RABANU.
Smilax megacarpa A. De C. (*Liliaceae*). See also BANO, a name applied to several kinds of *Smilax*.

RABU KUMBANG.
Clerodendron fragrans Vent. (*Verbenaceae*). Also *Alchornea rugosa* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

RAGIN.
Vernonia sp. (*Compositae*).

RAJA SARI. (Rumput)
Dendrobium conostalix Rchb. fil. (*Orchideae*). A slender terrestrial orchid, common in wet spots.

RAJANA.
Alstonia spathulata Bl. (*Apocynaceae*). A tree with small spathulate leaves common in wet jungle.

RAMBAHAN BUKIT.
Alchornea villosa Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also *Cryptocarya Griffithiana* Wight. (*Laurineae*).

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RAMBAI. RAMBEH.
Baccaurea motleyana Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common fruit tree.

RAMBAI PONTIANAK.
Galearia affinis Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

RAMBAI BUKIT.
Baccaurea brevipes Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

RAMBAI AYAM.
Baccaurea Wallichii (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also *Ryparia fasciculata* King. (*Bixineae*). Also *Anisophyllea disticha*.

RAMBAI HUTAN.
Baccaurea bracteata Muell. *B. brevipes* Hook. fil. *B. parviflora* Muell, and other species. Also *Ostodes macrophylla* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

RAMBAI CHUCHUT. (Malacca)
Aporosa aurea Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

RAMBAI DAUN.
Galearia phlebocarpa Br. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

RAMBEH DAUN. (Akar)
Aeschynanthus radicans Jack. (*Cyrtandraceae*). An epiphytic climber with tubular scarlet flowers, the hanging stems with their round leaves suggest the hanging spikes of Rambeh fruits (*Baccaurea motleyana* Hook. fil).

RAMBEH DAUN.
Shorea acumnata Dyer. (*Dipterocarpeae*).

RAMBUT CHAMBAI. (Akar)
Cynanchum sp. (*Asclepiadeae*). A monstrosity of some species of this genus, with abortive flowers.

RAMBUTAN.
Nephelium lappaeum L. (*Sapindaceae*). The well known fruit tree.

RAMBUTAN PASSEH.
Nephelium costatum Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*) (Maingay's list)

RAMBUTAN PACHAT.
Xerospermum noronhianum Bl. (*Sapindaceae*). *Pachat* is a

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jungle leech. A wild Rambutan, with yellow eatable fruit.

RAMBUTAN HUTAN.
Erioglossum edule Bl. (*Sapindaceae*). This common tree is more often called MERTAJAM.

RAMI-RAMI. Also RAMIN.
Boehmeria nivea Hook. (*Urticaceae*). The Rhea or China grass, a well known fibre plant.

RAMI BETINA.
Macaranga Lowii King. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

RAMI HUTAN.
Ficus chartacea Wall. (*Urticaceae*). The bark of which is used as string Also. *Commersonia echinata* Bl. (*Tiliaceae*).

RAMI HUTAN. RAMI BUKIT.
Alchornea villosa Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large common shrub, from which a fibre is obtained.

RAMUNGGAI.
Moringa pterygosperma L. (*Moringeae*). The "Horse radish tree."

RANANG.
Glochidion brunneum Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A big shrub or small tree.

RANGAN.
Cryptocarya caesia (*Laurineae*). A big tree.

RANG-RANG.
Crotalaria striata De C. (*Leguminosae*). A common yellow flowered herb.

RANG-RANG (Kachang).
Canavalia obtusifolia De C. (*Leguminosae*). The large pink-flowered sea-shore bean.

RANEK DAUN.
Eurya acuminata De C. (*Ternstromiaceae*). A small tree common in secondary jungle.

RAPAT BUKIT.
Melanochyta angustifolia Hook. fil. (*Anacardiaceae*). (Maingay's list).

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RAU.

Canarium laxum A. W. Benn. (*Burseraceae*). A fair-sized tree.

RASOW.

Pandanus Russow Miq. (*Pandanaceae*). This screw-pine forms dense lofty thickets along the banks of tidal rivers forming a most conspicuous part of the scenery.

RAYA. (Bunga).

The cultivated Hibiscus or shoe-flower, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L. (*Malvaceae*).

REJANG.

Acronychia laurifolia Bl. (*Rutaceae*). A small tree with little dark green aromatic fruits.

REJANG. (Malacca)

Alstonia scholaris Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*) More commonly called PULAI which see.

REMPENANG. (Akar). (Selangor)

Cyclea arnotti Miers. (*Menispermaceae*).

RENGAS.

Melanorhoea Curtisii Oliv. *M. Wallichii* Hook. fil. Also. *Gluta Rengas* Miq. (*Anacardiaceae*). The "Mahogany" of the Straits. All of these have a fine red timber but are impregnated with a very poisonous black varnish.

RENGAS MANAU.

Melanorhea Wallichii Hook. fil. (*Anacardiaceae*).

RENGAS DAUN BESAR.

Myristica Hookeriana Wall. (*Myristicaceae*). A very large leaved wild nutmeg.

RENGUT.

Epipremnum giganteum Schott. (*Aroideae*). A large creeping Aroid, with huge leathery leaves. It is one of the herbs used in making the poison for darts, by the Sakais.

RENKONG. (Penang)

Anisoptera Curtisii King. (*Dipterocarpeae*). A fine large timber tree.

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RESAK
A name applied to a variety of trees producing similar timber including *Shorea barbata* Brandis, *Dipterocarpeae Castanopsis nephelioides* (*Cupuliferae*).

RESAK PICHA. (Penang)
Macaranga Lowii Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

RESAM.
Gleichenia linearis (*Filices*). A common fern.

RESTONG. (Poko)
Tabernaemontana malaccensis Hook. fil. and. *T. corymbosa* Roxb. (*Apocynaceae*). The word signifies venereal disease, for which the plant is a native remedy.

RIDAN.
Nephelium Maingayi Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree with rather sour fruits resembling those of a rambutan but almost perfectly smooth and bright red.

RIUNG. (Prov. Wellesley)
Anthistiria gigantea Cav. (*Gramineae*). A very tall showy grass forming dense tufts of leaves and throwing up stems about eight feet tall.

RIANG-RIANG.
Archytea Vahlii Chois. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). The name Riang-Riang is applied to the Cicada.

RIBU-RIBU.
Lygodium scandens (*Filices*).

RIBU-RIBU GAJAH.
L. pinnatifidum (*Filices*). Two common climbing ferns.

RINGEI JERENANG.
Mitrephora reticulata Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A tree.

RINGGIN. (Rumput)
Carex cryptostachys Hance. (*Cyperaceae*).

RIO. (Johore)
Timonius Jambosella (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree or large shrub with yellow flowers common in secondary jungle.

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RONGGA.
Dysoxylon sp.

RONGGA JANTAN.
Sterculia parviflora Roxb. (*Sterculiaceae*). A large tree with showy pink pods.

ROSOK.
Glochidion superbum Baill. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common tree in secondary jungle.

ROTA. (Johore)
Canarium sp. (*Burseraceae*).

ROTAN.
A rattan or climbing palm. Generally applied to the plants belonging to the genera *Calamus* and *Daemonorops*. There are a large number of different kinds and still more names, and owing the incompleteness of the descriptions of many species, it is not easy to identify the Malay names. Besides there are a number of trade names applied to the rattans as brought into the market, which apply to the form of the rattan rather than to the kind.

Griffith (Palms of British India) describes and figures a number obtained in Malacca; to these he gives in many cases Malay names, but I cannot find that these names are now at least applied to the species he describes even in Malacca.

ROTAN BAKAU
Daemonorops propinquus Becc. A rattan which is often to be seen on edges of mangrove swamps.

ROTAN BATU.
Calamus insignis Griff. (*Palmae*).

ROTAN BINNI. Also ROTAN TIKUS.
Flagellaria indica L. (*Flagellariaceae*). Lit. the Wife's Rattan or the Mouse-Rattan. A common climber, the leaves of which have prehensile tips. It grows on the edges of mangrove swamps. Baskets are made of the stems.

ROTAN BUAH.
Daemonorops Hystrix (*Palmae*). More commonly called

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ROTAN SABUT which see. It produces very large sprays of fruit whence the name.

ROTAN CHICHE.
Daemonorops oblongus Mart. (*Palmae*).

ROTAN CHUCHUR. Also ATAP CHUCHUR.
Calamus castaneus Griffith. (*Palmae*). This rattan does not produce climbing stems, so the Malays usually call it simply Atap Chuchur. It forms large dense thorny tufts the leaves are used for thatching and making Ataps.

ROTAN CHUCHUR MINYAK.
Daemonorops calicarpus Griffith.

ROTAN DAHAN.
Plectocomia Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Palmae*). A gigantic rattan common every where. The stems are used for making baskets, chiefly used in tin mining and for legs of long chairs. They also produce much water when cut, and thus are classed among the water vines by the Malays.

ROTAN GAJAH.
Myrialepis Scortechinii Hook. fil. Also ROTAN KERTONG, which see.

ROTAN GETAH. ROTAN HUDANG.
Calamus didymophyllus Becc. (*Palmeae*). One of the species in which the skin of the fruit produces a red coloring matter known as Dragon's blood. The stem is full of a white latex whence its name Rotan Getah. The shoots are eaten by Malays.

ROTAN GUNONG.
Calamus exilis Griff. according to Griffith. "Mountain-rattan."

ROTAN JERENANG.
Daemonorops Draco L. (*Palmae*). The true Dragon's blood rattan. It is very doubtful whether this plant occurs in the Peninsula. Griffith's plant described under the name of ROTANG JERNANG from Malacca has been separated under the name of *D. propinquus* by Beccari.

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ROTAN KERAI.

Daemonorops geniculatus Mart. (*Palmae*).

Also called ROTAN KAMANTING, ROTAN CHIN-CHIN, ROTAN GULANG and ROTAN TUNGUL.

ROTAN KERTONG.

Myrialepis scortechinii Hook. fil. (*Palmae*). A curious rattan of large size, resembling *Plectocomia*, but the fruits are round and green, covered with minute scales like shagreen.

ROTAN KIPAS

Ceratolobus kingianus Becc. (*Palmae*). A very long Rotan with fan-shaped leaflets.

ROTAN KUMBONG.

Calamus ornatus Griff. (*Palmae*).

ROTAN LILIN.

Calamus javensis Bl. (*Palmae*). A very slender rattan with a few broad leaflets on each leaf. It is considered one of the most valuable kinds.

See also ROTAN SINDEK, ROTAN TUNGUL.

ROTAN MACHAP.

Doemonorops longipes. Also ROTAN SEPAH, ROTAN CHOCHOR.

ROTAN MANANA.

Calamus conirostris Becc. (*Palmae*). A very beautiful rattan the leaflets close set together, deep green above and white beneath. The fruit is prolonged into a beak and black.

ROTAN MUSANG.

Freycinetia angustifolia Bl. (*Pandaneae*). A climbing screw pine, common in woods.

ROTAN SABUT.

Daemonorops hystrix. An exceedingly thorny rattan, one of the commonest species.

ROTAN SEGA BADAK.

Calamus ornatus Griff. (*Palmae*).

ROTAN SEMAMBU.

Calamus scipionum Lour. The Malacca cane. The name is

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also applied to *Doemonorops grandis*.

ROTAN SEMUT.

Korthalsia scaphigera Mart. (*Palmae*). A slender climbing ratan, with an enlarged ligule in which ants make their nests, whence its native name.

ROTAN SINDEK. (Perak)

Calamus javensis Bl. (*Palmae*). See also ROTAN TUNGUL and ROTAN LILIN.

RU. RU LAUT. Also ARU.

Casuarina equisetifolia Forst. (*Casuarinae*). A common tree often planted and wild along the sea coasts.

RU BUKIT.

Dacrydium elatum Wall. (*Coniferae*). From the resemblance of the plant to the *Casuarina*. It is a Cypress like plant growing on the hills at two thousand feet altitude and upwards.

RUAI GAJAH.

Goniocaryum longeracemosum King. (*Olacineae*). A large shrub.

RUAS-RUAS.

Gelonium bifarium Roxb. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree.

RUAS-RUAS JANTAN.

Daphniphyllum laurinum Baill. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A big shrub.

RUDOMO.

Evodia Roxburghiana Benth. (*Rutaceae*). More often called PAUH-PAUH which see.

RUKAM.

Flacourtia cataphracta Roxb. and other species (*Bixineae*). Trees usually armed at the base with strong thorns. They produce an excellent little fruit, dark-red in color as big as a cherry, with a taste of a goosberry.

RUKAM HUTAM.

Scolopia rhinanthera Clos. (*Bixineae*). A shrub resembling the true Rukam (*Flacourtia*) to which indeed it is closely allied.

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RUKU GAJAH. (Sungei Ujong)
Vernonia chinensis Less. (*Compositae*). A common village weed.

RUKU HUTAN. (Penang)
Adenosma capitatum Benth. (*Labiatae*).

RUKU-RUKU.
Basil. *Ocimum basilicum* L. and *O. album* (*Labiatae*). A kind of mint-herb much used in medicine.

RUKU JANTAN.
Hemigraphis confinis Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A low herb which vaguely suggests the RUKU-RUKU. (Basil)

RULANG HUTAN.
Torenia peduncularis Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). A small herb with blue flowers which grows in damp fields.

RULUS.
Sapium baccatum L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree.

RUMAH LANGSUIR.
Thamnopteris nidus avis (*Filices*). The birds-nest fern. See PAKU LANGSUIR.

RUMANG PANAS.
Breynia coronata Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Also HUJAN PANAS which see.

RUMBIA. Also REMBIA
Sagus laevis Roxb, (*Palmae*) This is a common name for the Sago-palm in many parts, but in others it is commonly called *Sagu*.

RUMININIYA. Also RUMIA.
Bouea microphylla Griff. (*Anacardiaceae*). A common fruit tree bearing small yellow very acid mangos.

RUMPEI.
Laportea crenulata Forst. (*Urticaceae*). The tree-nettle, the leaves of which usually sting violently. It is one of the ingredients in the Sakais dart poison.

RUMPO-RUMPO.
Fagraea racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*). A large shurb more rarely a tree.

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RUMPUT.
Herb especially grass. The different plants called Rumput are to be found under their specific names.

RUNDA. (Province Wellesley).
Gardenia carinata Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). A very fine tree gardenia with fine orange flowers.

RUPAH.
Daphniphyllum laurinum Baill. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

RUSA-BABI. (Johore)
Rhodannia trinervia Bl. (*Myrtaceae*). A common tree in the low-country.

RUSA-RUSA. (Akar)
Agelaea vestita Hook. fil. (*Connaraceae*). A large jungle climber with small velvety wrinkled scarlet pods.

RUSEH.
Polyalthia Beccarii King. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree with orange flowers in tufts on the stem.

SABA.
Cycas Rumphii Miq. (*Cycadeae*). Favre is the authority for this.

SABALAT. (Malacca)
Aralidium pinnatifidum Miq. (*Araliacea*).

SABASAH. Also SEBASAH.
A name applied to several small trees or shrubs, chiefly of the order *Euphorbiaceae* such as *Glochidion desmocarpum* Hook. fil. Also *Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea* Gaertn. (*Rubiaceae*). A seashore shrub.

SABASAH BATU.
Cleistanthus nitidus Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

SABASAH HITAM. SABASAH MINYAK. SABASAH NIPIS KULIT.
Aporosa aurea Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SABASAH JANTAN.
Aporosa ficifolia Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

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SABERNAS. (Akar)
Dischidia albida Griff. (*Asclipiadeae*). A small creeping epiphyte with succulent leaves and very small white flowers.

SABIAK. Also SEBIAK.
Tacca cristata Jack. (*Taccaceae*). A herb common in jungles with large broad leaves, and curious purple flowers, with large purple and white bracts.

SABIAK. (Akar)
Gynura sarmentosa De C. (*Compositae*). A climber with yellow flowers and a purple involucre.

SABIAK GAJAH.
Cephaelis Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

SABUEH BATU.
Limnophia villosa Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). A little blue flowered herb.

SABUREH PAYA. (Akar)
Gnetum funiculare Bl. (*Gnetaceae*). A strong climber.

SABUREH PUTIH. (Akar) (Malacca)
Psychotria sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

SABURU.
Sterculia rubiginosa Vent. (*Sterculiaceae*). A small tree, with pink flowers, and scarlet capsules with black seeds.

SABURŪS. (Akar) See also SABUREH.
Gnetum funiculare Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

SABURUTEH.
Ficus pisifera Wall. (*Urticaceae*).

SABUSUH. (Akar)
Coptosapelta flavescens Korth. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with white flowers.

SABUSUH BETINA.
Canthium glabrum Bl. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub or small tree.

SABUSUK. (Rumput)
Clitoria cajanifolia Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A small shrub with large pale violet or white flowers, common in open

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country. Probably introduced from South America.

SABUT. (Akar)
Hedyotis capitellata Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). A climbing herb with tufts of white flowers.

SABUT-SABUT.
Grewia globulifera Hook. fil. (*Tiliaceae*). A small tree.

SACHERIT HITAM. (Akar) (Malacca)
Gnetum neglectum Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

SADAPU.
Chisocheton sp. (*Meliaceae*).

SADA TURI.
Sida carpinifolia L. (*Malvaceae*). A small shrub with buff flowers common in waste ground.

SADAWI. (Akar)
Smilax calophylla Wall. (*Liliaceae*).

SADINGIN. (Malacca)
Bryophyllum calycinum Salisb. (*Crassulaceae*). A common succulent herb on seacoasts, often cultivated as a curiosity, on account of the ease with which it grows from portions of leaves.

SAGA.
Adenanthera pavonina L. (*Leguminosae*). A well-known tree with small scarlet seeds.

SAGA BETINA.
Abrus precatorius L. (*Leguminosae*). The Crab's-eye plant, or Weather-plant. A small climbing herb with round scarlet and black seeds.

SAGA PAYA.
Dalbergia Junghuhnii Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A climber with greenish white flowers.

SAGA GAJAH.
Pithecolobium fasciculatum Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A large tree with twisted red pods and black seeds.

SAGA KAYU.
Micromelum pubescens Oliv. (*Rutaceae*).

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SAGA MOLEH. (Akar)
Lettsomia rubicunda Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*).

SAGADING.
Gironniera parvifolia Planch. (*Urticaceae*).

SAGU.
Metroxylon sagus Rottb. and *M. Rumphii* Mart. The sago palms. But the word is more often applied to the flower, the trees being more usually called REMBIA.

SAGUT.
Aglaonema angustifolium N. E. Br. (*Aroideae*). A common herb with narrow deep green leaves.

SĀJA. (Akar)
Abrus precatorius L. (*Leguminosae*). This word is perhaps a variant of SAGA, which see.

SAJUR WAH.
Gomothalamus macrophyllus Hook. fil. (*Anonaceae*). A small tree.

SAKARIOT. (Akar)
Vitis macrostachys Miq. (*Ampelideae*). A vine with long hanging spikes of green flowers.

SAKAI.
Dracontomelum mangiferum Bl. (*Anacardiaceae*). A tree with large plum-like fruits.

SAKACHA LIMA.
Clerodendron deflexum Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

SAKARITO. (Akar) (Pahang)
Embelia coriacea Var. (*Myrsineae*). A climber with small white flowers.

SAKAT.
A name applied to many epiphytes especially Aroids and ferns.

SAKAT BAWANG. Also SAKAT UBAT KAPIALU.
Acriopsis javanica Reinwdt. (*Orchideae*). A small epiphytic orchid, with pink flowers. Lit. Onion-orchid, from the

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shape of its psend bulbs, and Head-ache orchid, the decoction of it being used for fever.

SAKAT BILIMBI.
Thecostele maculosa Ridl. (*Orchideae*). A little orchid often to be found on Bilimbing trees (Bilimbi).

SAKAT. (Bunga)
Agrostophyllum glumaceum Hook. fil. (*Orchideae*). An epiphytic orchid with small white flowers in heads.

SAKAT GAJAH.
Anadendrum medium Schott. (*Aroideae*). A climbing epiphytic aroid.

SAKAT RIBU-RIBU.
Drymoglossum piloselloides (*Filices*). A common fern creeping on trees.

SAKAT KALUMBAI.
Dendrobium pumilum Roxb. (*Orchideae*). A small orchid common on trees.

SAKAT LIDAH BUAYA. (Malacca)
Oberonia anceps Lindl. (*Orchideae*). A small epiphytic orchid.

SAKAT TULONG ULAR.
Coelogyne Rochussenii De Vr. (*Orchideae*). An epiphytic orchid with long hanging racemes of flowers.

SAKAT ULAR.
Sarcanthus secundus Griff. (*Orchideae*).

SAKATI LIMAH. (Pahang)
Aganosma marginata Don. (*Apocynaceae*). A climber with white flowers.

SAKELAT.
Sterculia rubiginosa Vent. (*Sterculiaceae*). A tree with scarlet fruits. SAKELAT is said to be a modification of the English *scarlet*.

SAKELAT. (Akar) Also AKAR MERAH.
Connarus ferrugineus Jack. (*Connaraceae*). A climber with red fruits and shoots.

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SAKELLET. (Pahang)
Antidesma leucocladon Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub or small tree.

SAKIJANG. (Akar)
Erycibe malaccensis Clarke and *E. Princei* Wall. (*Convolvulaceae*). Common climbers with small white flowers.

SAKIR DAMAK. (Johore)
Sarcocephalus subditus Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

SAKIT HUDANG. (Malacca)
Ixonanthes reticulata Jack. (*Lineae*). A tree often called also PAGAR ANAK.

SAKULAN. (Johore)
Octhocharis borneensis Miq. (*Melastomaceae*). A sea-shore shrub with pink flowers.

SALAH NAMA.
A name often given by Malays to plants of which the proper name is obscene. Such as *Decaspermum paniculatum* Kurz. "Kelintek Nyamok."

SALAH LAKU.
Vitis quadrangularis Wall. (*Ampelideae*). Favre is the authority for this.

SALAK.
Zalacca edulis Bl. (*Palmae*). Also called *Salak tumbar* according to Griffith. A stemless thorny palm, the brown scaly fruits of which are eaten by natives.

SALAK BETUL.
Zalacca affinis Griff. (*Palmae*).

SALAK RUNGUM.
Z. macrostachya Griff. (*Palmae*). Griffith (Palms of British India) is the authority for these names. The first is, I think, doubtfully identified, as the real Salak is *Z. edulis*.

SALAM.
Eugenia cymosa Lam. (*Myrtaceae*). Favre is the authority for this.

SALAMANI.
Blainvillea rhomboidea Dec. (*Compositae*). A common little

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weed with white flowers.

SALAN HUTAN. (Akar)
Marumia verrucosa (*Melastomaceae*).

SALEMBAT.
Eugenia conglomerata Duthie. (*Myrtaceae*). A large tree.

SALEMPAR. (Akar)
Antrophyum reticulatum (*Filices*). A fern with broad entire fronds, found on rocks.

SALIMPAT.
Piptospatha Ridleyi Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). A small aroid with the leaves either green with yellowish spots or plain. It grows on rocks in Johore.

SALIMPAT AYER.
Aglaonema minus Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). A small aroid common in wet jungles.

SALUNTAS ORANG TINGGI.
Ardisia villosa Roxb. (*Myrsineae*). A small shrubby plant with pink flowers.

SAMAK.
A name given to a variety of trees the bark of which is used for tanning.

SAMAK BUKIT.
Eugenia papillosa Duthie. (*Myrtaceae*).

SAMAK DARAT.
Eugenia pyrifolia Wall. (*Myrtaceae*).

SAMAK JANTAN.
Pyrenaria acuminata Planch. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

SAMAM PAYA.
Eugenia inophylla Roxb. (*Myrtaceae*).

SAMAK PULUT.
Eugenia subdecussata Wall. (*Myrtaceae*).

SAMAK SERAI.
Glochidion nanogynum Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

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SAMAK TEBRAU. Also SAMAK UBAR.
Eugenia lepidocarpa Wall. (*Myrtaceae*). The most commonly used of the Samaks.

SAMALU. (Singapore)
Mimosa pudica L. (*Leguminosae*). The sensitive plant.

SAMARUM.
Payena Leerii Oliv. (*Sapotaceae*). A large timber tree,

SAMBARAN ANGIN.
Psychotria sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

SAMBAN.
Eleusine coracana L. (*Gramineae*). A grass the grain of which is used though rarely as food.

SAMBOKO.
Myrmecodia echinata Gaud. (*Rubiaceae*). One of the Ant's nest plants. An epiphyte with a large tuberous stem covered with thorns.

SAMBON PAYA.
Chloranthus officinalis Bl. (*Chloranthaceae*). A herb with white flowers and fruits used in native medicine.

SAMBU BADAK.
Ophiorrhiza sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A small herb.

SAMBUKAN. (Singapore)
Tylophora asthmatica Wight. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climbing plant with small yellowish flower.

SAMPAT. (Akar)
Willughbeia firma Bl. (*Apocynaceae*). One of the rubber vines (Getah Grip).

SAMPO PAYA. (Akar)
Aspidopterys concava Juss. (*Malpighiaceae*).

SAMPU CHACHING.
Bonnaya veronicaefolia Spr. (*Scrophularineae*). A little creeping herb with pale blue flowers.

SAMPU KELADA. (Akar)
Hedyotis capitellata Wall. (*Rubiaceae*).

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SAMPU PUCHUT. (Malacca)
Hedyotis congesta Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A tall herb growing in the jungle, used in native medicine.

SAMPU TIKUS.
Ixora grandifolia Zoll. (*Rubiaceae*).

SAMUBUT.
Thottea grandiflora Rottb. (*Aristolochiaceae*).

SÂNA. Also SÉNÂ. And ANGSANA.
Pterocarpus indicus L. (*Leguminosae*).

SANALU API. See BENDALU.
Loranthus pentandrus L. (*Loranthaceae*).

SANDANG. (Rumput).
Fimbristylis globulosa Benth. (*Cyperaceae*).

SANDANG PADI. (Akar)
Conocephalus subtrinerrius Miq. (*Urticaceae*).

SANDĚRAP. (Akar)
Connarus ferrugineus Jack. (*Connaraceae*).

SANGGOL LUTONG.
Nephelium eriopetalum Miq. (*Sapindaceae*). A wild rambutan with the flowers and fruits in hanging spikes.

SANGGOL LUTONG HITAM.
Chisocheton pendulifloras Planch. (*Meliaceae*).

SANGKAP JANTAN.
Kibessia simplex Korth. (*Melastomaceae*).

SANGKAP. (Akar)
Piper sp. (*Piperaceae*). A wild pepper.

SANJUANG. See SENJUAN.

SANGKANG BUAYA. (Akar)
Urceola malaccensis Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

SANKAU MERAH.
Ixonanthes obovata Hook. fil. (*Lineae*).

SANGKUANG. Also CHANGKUANG.
Dracontomelum mangiferum Bl. (*Anacardiaceae*).

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SAPADAN.
Iguanura polymorpha Becc. (*Palmae*). A small palm.

SAPAGI. (Rumput)
Vernonia cinerea Bl. (*Compositae*). A common weed with purple flower heads.

SAPEDAS.
Macaranga megalophylla Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SAPONG.
Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (*Pittosporeae*).

SAPULUT. (Singapore)
Hyptis suaveleus Poit. (*Labiatae*) A strongly scented mint-like herb.

SAPARU KRAS.
Asparagus. *A. officinalis* L. (*Liliaceae*). This which means "half-hard" is a native perversion of the word Asparagus.

SAPUT TUNGAL. Akar
Tylophora tenuis Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climber with small pink flowers.

SAPULI. Pahang
Fagraea racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*).

SAPUTI.
Sindora siamensis Teysm. (*Leguminosae*).

SAPUTI SINDO.
S. Wallichii Benth. Lofty trees producing a valuable timber. They can be easily recognized by the prickly round flat pods.

SAPUTI MINYAK.
Sindora sp. A species with no prickles on the pods. It produces an oil.

SARAH JANTAN. (Buah) (Penang)
Kunstleria Kingii Prain. (*Leguminosae*). A lofty climber.

SARANG PIPIT. (Rumput)
Anthistiria argueus (*Gramineae*). A rough grass common on road-sides. Literally Sparrow's nest grass.

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SARANG PUNAI. (Akar)
Chailletia deflexifolia Turcz. (*Chailletiaceae*). Lit. Pigeon's nests. A climbing shrub.

SARANG BUAYA. (Rumput)
Panicum nodosum (*Gramineae*). "Crocodile grass."

SARANG TUPAI.
Aneilema nudiflorum Br. (*Commelinaceae*). Literally "Squirrel's nest." A common little herb with pink flowers.

SARANGAN.
A variant of BERANGAN according to Favre.

SARANI. (Rumput)
Lycopodium cernuum (*Lycopodiaceae*). The common clubmoss.

SAROJA. See SEROJA.
Nelumbium speciosum Willd. (*Nympheaceae*). The lotus.

SARAPAPAT. (Akar)
Streptocaulon Wallichii W. and A. (*Asclepiadeae*). A very milky climber.

SARAPAT. (Akar)
Hoya diversifolia Bl. (*Apocynaceae*). A pink wax-flower.

SARAPAT JANTAN. (Akar)
Gnetum neglectum Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

SARAPOK.
Norrisia malaccensis Oliv. (*Loganiaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

SARAPOH JANTAN.
Evodia latifolia Dec. (*Rutaceae*). A tree with large masses of small white flowers.

SARATONG. (Johore)
Tabernaemontana corymbosa Roxb. (*Apocynaceae*). A small tree with showy white flowers.

SARATONG PADI. (Johore)
Ixora pendula Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with bunches of pink and white flowers on long hanging stalks.

SARI BUMI.
Heliotropium indicum L. (*Boragineae*). The little wild helio

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trope with small white flowers.

SARI BULAN. (Sungei Ujong)
Erigeron linifolius Willd. (*Compositae*). A tall weed common in waste ground.

SARI INGANK. SARI HUTAN.
Hyptis brevipes Poit. (*Labiatae*). A weedy herb the leaves of which are eaten as a vegetable.

SARPANG. (Malacca)
Kurrimia sp. (*Rhamneae*).

SARUDANG BETINA.
Combretum extensum Roxb. (*Combretaceae*). A climber with green flowers.

SARUNE.
Wedelia biflora De C. (*Compositae*). A sea-shore shrub with yellow flowers. See SERENAH.

SARUNCHÉ. (Johore)
Hiptage sericea Hook. fil. (*Malpighiaceae*).

SASARAN. (Akar)
Conocéphalus subtrinervus Miq. (*Urticaceae*). A small herb with violet balls of flowers.

SATAGIT.
Dianella ensifolia Red. (*Liliaceae*). A common herb in woods with blue or white flowers and berries.

SATUBAL. (Akar)
Henslowia Lobbiana A. D. C. (*Santalaceae*).

SAUH. SAWA.
Mimusops kauki L. (*Sapotaceae*). A fruit tree.

SAUH HUTAN.
Parinarium Griffithianum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). A large tree with deep green leaves, white flowers and yellow plum-like fruits.

SAU MANILLA. SAWA MANILLA.
The Chiku or Sapoti. *Achras Sapota* L. (*Sapotaceae*). This may be a Malaicised form of Sapodilla, the West Indian name for the fruit.

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SAUT. (Akar)

Modecca singaporeana Mast. (*Passifloreae*). A climbing plant with small green flowers and scarlet fruits containing black seeds in a white fleshy aril. It is said to be poisonous.

SAWI. Also SESAWI.

Mustard. *Brassica nigra* L. (*Cruciferae*).

SAYUR.

Mustard. *Brassica nigra L.* (*Cruciferae*). Also a common word for vegetable.

SAYUR PAKIS.

Stenochloena palustris (*Filices*). A common climbing fern found in swamps the shoots of which are commonly eaten.

SEBASAH.

Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea Gaertn. (*Rubiaceae*). See SABASAH.

SEBEH

"*Canna pulchra*" according to Favre. Probably *Canna indica* L. (*Scitamineae*) the Indian shot is meant.

SEBIAK. See SABIAK.

SEBILEK.

Castanopsis hystrix Dec. (*Cupuliferae*). A wild chestnut.

SEBONG HUTAN.

Lasianthus appressus Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A hairy shrub with small white flowers and blue berries.

SEBUGO.

Lagerstroemia Flos-reginae Retz. (*Sythraceae*). More commenly known as BUNGOH, which see.

SEBUNGKAH. (Akar).

Vitis cinnamomea Wall. (*Ampelideae*). A wild vine.

SEBUNKAK. (Akar).

Pterisanthes heterantha Miq. (*Ampelideae*).

SEBURAS.

Pollia Aclisia Hassk. (*Commelinaceae*) A herb with white

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flowers and blue berries.

SEBURAT.
Variants SABURUT and SUPRUT. *Thottea grandiflora* Rottb. (*Aristolochiaceae*).

SEBUSOK. SIBUSUK. Also BUSOK-BUSOK.
Cassia nodosa L. (*Leguminosae*). A common tree with pink flowers.

SEBUTA.
Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

SEDANG.
Salacia flavescens Kurz. (*Rhamneae*). A scandent shrub.

SEDANG. (Akar)
Parameria polynenra Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*). A climbing shrub with pink flowers which produces a rubber.

SEDAPAT. (Akar)
Aspidopetrys concava Juss. (*Malpighiaceae*).

SEDOMANG. (Malacca)
Rhodamnia trinerria Bl. (*Myrtaceae*).

SEGADING JANTAN.
Ixora grandifolia Zoll. (*Rubiaceae*).

SEGAN BEDAHAN.
Arthrophyllum diversifolium (*Araliaceae*). A common small tree in open country.

SEGAN JANTAN. Penang
Portulaca oleraceae L. (*Portulacaceae*). Purslane. A common weed with yellow flowers.

SEGAN PADANG.
Euphorbia thymifolia L. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small weed.

SEGAN PAYA.
Jackia ornata Wall. (*Rubiaceae*).

SEGOREH.
Mussaenda glabra Vahl. (*Rubiaceae*). *Ardisia villosa* Roxb. (*Myrsineae*).

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SEGUMPA BETINA. Malacca
Alsodeia echinocarpa Korth. (*Violaceae*).

SEJANGAT. (Akar)
Spatholobus gyrocarpus Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A big climber with small purple flowers. One of the water vines.

SEJARANG.
Tabernaemontana peduncularis Wall. (*Apocynaceae*).

SĔKAM BULAN.
Greenia Jackii W. and A. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with green flowers.

SEKAPU. (Akar)
Grewia umbellata Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

SEKOYI.
Italian millet. *Panicum italicum* L. (*Gramineae*).

SEKOET. (Akar)
Spatholobus gyrocarpus Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

SEKUBING AYER.
Mallotus floribundus Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SEKUNTUT. (Akar)
Paederia foetida L. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber with a very unpleasant scent.

SEKUNTUT.
Saprosma sp. and *Lasianthus* sp. (*Rubiaceae*). Shrubs with white flowers exhaling a very foetid odour when broken.

SELARU.
Macaranga javanica Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SELASIH ANTAN.
Ocymum basilicum L. (*Labiatae*). Basil. A kind of mint often to be found in villages.

SELASIH DENDE. Also SELASIH HUTAN.
Stachytarpheta indica L. (*Verbenaceae*). A common little shrub with blue flowers.

SELASIH HUTAN.
Hyptis suaveolens Poit. (*Labiatae*). Also *Stachytarpheta*

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indica L. (*Verbenaceae*).

SETAWO. (Rumput)

Spermacoce hispida L. (*Rubiaceae*). A common prostrate weed in waste ground with small pink flowers.

SELEMBAH. (Akar)

Selimbar according to Favre. *Uncaria sclerophylla* Roxb. (*Rubiaceae*). A large wild gambier.

SELEMPAH. (Selangor)

Gnetum neglectum Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

SELENDAP.

Crinum asiaticum L. (*Amaryllideae*). Favre is the authority for this.

SELENDAP BUKIT.

Trigonostemon indicum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree.

SELIGURI. (Akar)

Desmodium parvifolium Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A little creeping plant with very small pink flowers, common in grass.

SELIGURI and SELIGURI BETINA.

Clerodendron disparifolium Bl. (*Verbenaceae*). A shrub or small tree wsth yellow flowers.

SELIGURI PADANG.

Sida rhombifolia L. (*Malvaceae*). A common small shrub in open country.

SELIMPAS.

Quisqualis densiflora Wall. (*Combretaceae*). A climber in pink flowers.

SELINSING

Scirpodendron costatum Thw. (*Cyperaceae*). A narrow leaved sedge forming close thickets by river banks especially near the sea.

SĔLOWUNG

Miquelia caudata King. (*Olacineae*). A rather rare climber with small green flowers and curious red flattened ovate fruits in a head. It is used in making the poison for darts by the Sakais. According to Vaughan-Stevens.

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SELUANG MUDIK.
Artanema sesamoides Benth. *(Scrophulariaceae).* A herb with violet flowers growing in swamps, the narrow leaves are supposed to be of the shape of the Seluang fish.

SELUBAT.
Aralidium pinnatifidum Miq. *(Araliaceae).*

SELUMAR.
Mussaendopsis Beccariana Baill. (*Rubiaceae*). A tree with yellow flowers with one lobe of the calyx produced into a large white petaloid limb.

SEMBARANG.
Ardisia lanceolata Roxb. (*Myrsineae*). A shrub with pink flowers.

SEMBANG.
Clerodendron disparifolium Bl. (*Verbenaceae*).

SEMBONG. Also SUMBONG.
Blumea balsamifera De C. (*Compositae*). A strongly scented herb producing the Ngai camphor of the Chinese, and used by the Malays in native medicine.

SEMBONG HUTAN.
Vernonia cinerea Bl. *(Compositae).*

SEMBONG GAJAH.
Adenostemma viscosum Forst. (*Compositae*). A common village weed with mauve flowers.

SEMBONG HUTAN JANTAN.
Clerodendron deflexum Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

SEMIJO. (Akar)
Strychnos laurina Wall. (*Loganiaceae*). A shrub with small green flowers.

SEMILAT. Also SEMBILAT and SEMELIT.
Rourea fulgens Planch. also *R. rugosa* Planch. (*Connaraceae*) The former is also called SEMILAT DARAT and S. PUTIH. Climbing shrubs with small leaves often red when young, and pink or white flowers. Used for stomach-ache by natives.

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SEMILAT MERAH. Also SEMILAT PAPAN.
Cnestis ramiflora Griff. (*Connaraceae*). A common large climber with red shoots and pink flowers, fruits red, pear-shaped.

SEMPELAS LIDAH KUCHING. (Akar) (Malacca)
Grewia laevigata Vahl. (*Tiliaceae*).

SEMPEDU PAHIT.
Eurycoma longifolia Jack. (*Simarubeae*). Variant of LEMPEDU. See BIDARA PAHIT.

SEMPIAN PETRI.
Clerodendron disparifolium Bl. (*Verbenaceae*).

SEMUGUM.
Symplocos adenophylla Wall. (*Styraceae*). A small tree.

SENA.
A variant of SANA i. e. ANGSANA *Petrocarpus indicus* L. Chiefly used by Europeans in error for SANA.

SENA. SENA MAKI.
The Senna. *Cassia angustifolia* Vahl. (*Leguminosae*), the leaves of which are imported from Arabia whence the plant derives its name of Mecca Senna.

SENAIAN API.
Xanthophyllum rufum A. W. Benn. (*Polygalaceae*). A tree.

SENALA API LAUT.
Hydnophytum formicarium Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). The ant's nest plant.

SENAMBON.
A variant for SETAMBON; *Baccaurea parviflora* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SENANCHONG.
Croton argyrites Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub.

SENDAGURI.
Variant of SELIGURI. *Sida rhombifolia* L. (*Malvaceae*).

SENDERAI.
Variant for CHENDERAI. *Grewia* spp. (*Tiliaceae*).

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SENDEREIAN. (Rumput)
A name for several kinds of Sedges, chiefly *Scleria (Cyperaceae)*.

SENDOK-SENDOK.
Endospermum malaccense Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). Lit. "Spoons" on account of the spoon-shaped leaves. A big tree with rather soft wood used for making clogs.

SENDUDOK. Also SENDUDU.
Melastoma polyanthum Bl. (*Melastomaceae*) and allied species. Shrubs with showy pink flowers, commonly called "Singapore Rhododendrons."

SENDUDOK. (Akar)
Marumia muscosa Vahl, and other climbing *Melastomaceae* such as *Anplectrum glaucum* Triana and *Dissochaeta punctulata* Hook. fil.

SENDUDOK GAJAH. SENDUDOK HUTAN.
Allomorphia exigua Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). A shrub with greenish flowers.

SENDUDOK PUTIH.
Melastoma sanguineum Sims. (*Melastomaceae*). A shrub with showy pinkish flowers.

SANJUAN BUKIT.
Dracaena terniflora Roxb. (*Liliaceae*). A dwarf Dracaena.

SENJUANG HUTAN. Also SANJUAN.
Aglaonema minus Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*). Also *Apostasia nuda* R. Br. (*Apostasiaceae*).

SENGKAWAS.
Diospyros lucida Wall. (*Ebenaceae*). An Ebony tree.

SENGKUANG. Also BENGKUANG.
Pachyrrhizus angulatus Rich. (*Leguminosae*). The Yam-bean. A bean with a tuberous root like a turnip, eaten by natives.

SENTADA. Also SETADA.
Podocarpus neglectus Bl. (*Coniferae*). A tree like yew, common near the sea.

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SENTOL.
Sandoricum indicum L. (*Meliaceae*). A well known fruit-tree.

SEPADAS BUNGA.
Cratoxylon formosum Benth. (*Hypericineae*). According to Jack.

SEPA PUTRI. SEPA PETRI.
Pentace triptera Mast. (*Tiliaceae*). A big timber tree, with white flowers. Also *Gonystylus Maingayi* Hook. fil. in Malacca.

SĔPAN. (Malacca)
Dialium patens Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A word used in Malacca for KRANJI.

SEPANG.
Sappan wood. *Caesalpinia Sappan* L. (*Leguminosae*). A thorny tree with yellow flowers. The wood gives a red dye.

SEPIT.
Vitex vestita Wall. (*Verbenaceae*). A tree with yellow flowers.

SEPUIL.
Arthrophyllum diversifolium Bl. (*Araliaceae*).

SEPUKU.
Heptapleurum venulosum Seem. (*Araliaceae*). An epiphytic shrub.

SEPUM.
Mangifera Maingayi Hook. fil. (*Anacardiaceae*). A large wild mango with eatable fruits.

SERAPAT. (Akar)
Parameria polyneura Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*). A climbing rubber-vine with pink flowers, the bark used in native medicine. SERAPAT or SERAPIT is a name applied to several climbers chiefly *Apocynaceae* some of which are used in medicine.

SERAPAT JANTAN. (Akar)
Urceola malaccensis Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

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SERAPAT KUNING.
Gymnema acuminatum Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climber.

SERAPOH.
Daphniphyllum laurinum (*Euphorbiaceae*). A shrub or tree.

SERAPOH. (Akar)
Celastrus monosperma Roxb. (*Celastrineae*). A climbing shrub.

SERAPU.
Gironniera parvifolia Planch. (*Urticaceae*). A shrub.

SERAPU PUTIH.
Lindera malaccensis Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*). A common shrub or small tree.

SERAU. (Akar)
Parameria glandulifera Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

SERAU LIPIS.
Pavetta indica L. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

SERAWAN.
Erycibe Sp. (*Convolvulaceae*).

SERAWAN. (Akar) Also SURAWAN.
Roucheria Griffithii Planch. (*Lineae*).

SERAWAN KUBANG.
Ebermacira setigera Nees. (*Acanthaceae*). A little white flowered herb, common in woods.

SERAWAS. SERAWAS PAYA. Also SURUAS.
Fagraea racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*). Often known as Sapuli.

SERAYAH.
A name given to timber of several trees belonging to the genera *Shorea*, and *Hopea* (*Dipterocarpeae*).

SERDANG.
Livistona cochinchinensis (*Palmae*). A tall fan palm.

SERGA.
Lepidagathis longifolia Wight. (*Acanthaceae*). A tall herb with dull purple flowers inhabiting dense jungles, used as an abortient by natives.

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SĚRĚNAH LAUT.
Saruney according to Favre. *Wedelia biflora* De C. (*Compositae*). A yellow flowered composite common near the sea.

SERERAS. (Malacca)
Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (*Pittosporeae*).

SEREY.
Citronella grass. *Andropogon Schoenanthus* L. (*Gramineae*).

SEREY BUKIT.
Gahnia javanica Zoll. (*Cyperaceae*). A tall sedge with black flower and spikes growing on mountains.

SERI ENGGANG.
Hyptis brevipes Poit. (*Labiatae*).

SERENGAN.
Desmodium latifolium Dec. (*Leguminosae*). Also KAMANI BABI.

SERINGAN.
Uraria crinita Desv. (*Leguminosae*). The Malay Lupine. A small shrub with thick spikes of violet flowers.

SERINGAN JANTAN.
Flemingia congesta Roxb. (*Leguminosae*).

SERÓJA.
The lotus. *Nelumbium speciosum* Br. (*Nymphéaceae*).

SERTONG. (Malacca)
Kopsia pauciflora Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

SERUNTU.
Lepidagathis longifolia Wight. (*Acanthaceae*).

SERUPAH BÚKIT.
Norrisia malaccensis Gardn. (*Loganiaceae*). Also SARAPOK.

SESAWI.
Mustard. *Brassica nigra* L. (*Cruciferae*).

SESAWI PASIR.
Artanema sesamoides Benth. (*Scrophularineae*).

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SESENDOK.
Contraction for SENDOK-SENDOK. *Endospermum malaccense* Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SESEPIT. (Singapore)
Sesuvium portulacastrum L. (*Ficoideae*). A creeping succulent plant with pink flowers common on tidal mud.

SETAMBON. Also SENAMBUN.
Baccaurea parvifolia Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree the wood of which is used for making sticks. It is very hard and yellow.

SETAMBON BETINA.
Baccaurea Wallichii Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SETAWBON LILIN.
Baccaurea brevipes Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SETAMPIN. (Selangor)
Mallotus Griffithianus Hook. fil.

SETAWA. Also SATAWA.
Costus speciosus L. (*Scitamineae*) also *Forrestia* spp. (*Commelinaceae*). Herbs, the creeping stem of which are used in medicine. Variants are TAWA-TAWA and TAWAGA.

SETAWA GAJAH. SETAWA BETINA.
Forrestia mollis Clarke.

SETAWA JANTAN. SETAWA HUTAN.
Forrestia Griffithii Clarke.

SĔTĔBAL.
Fagrae racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*). A variant of Sŭtŭbal.

SETEBAL. (Akar)
Hoya coronaria Bl. (*Apocynaceae*). A wax flower with downy leaves and large waxy white star shaped flowers.

SETŪ or SETŪL.
Enhalus acoroides Zoll. (*Hydrocharideae*). A marine plant, the fruits of which are eaten by children.

SETUI. (Lankawi)
A local variant for Sentol (*Sandoricum indicum*).

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SETUBAL. (Akar) Also SATUBAL.
Henslowia Lobbiana De C. (*Santalaceae*).

SETUBAL PAYA.
Kibara coriacea Endl. (*Monimiaceae*).

SETULANG. (Johore)
Moesa ramentacea A. De C. (*Myrsineae*).

SHINGHE.
Microstemon velutina Engler. (*Anacardiaceae*). A big tree said to produce a dammar.

SIAK. (Akar)
Physostelma Wallichii Wight. (*Asclepiadeae*). A slender climber with white flowers. The roots are sweetly scented and are used in native medicine.

SIAK-SIAK JANTAN.
Dianella ensifolia Red. *Liliaceae*).

SIAK-SIAK RIMBAH.
Mapania humilis Naves. (*Cyperaceae*).

SIAL MUNAHON. See MANAON.
Pternandra coerulescens Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). A tree.

SIAL MUNAHON. (Akar)
Jasminum smilacifolium Griff. (*Oleaceae*). The three nerved leaves suggest those of *Pternandra* whence the name.

SIAMET (Rumput)
Fimbristylis asperrima Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

SIANGGIT. (Sungei Ujong)
Ageratum conyzoides L. (*Compositae*). The white weed.

SIANGAN JANTAN.
Diospyros sp. (*Ebenaceae*).

SIANGUS.
Croton Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A common shrub.

SIANTAN JANTAN. Also SIANTAN HUTAN.
Ixora amoena Wall. (*Rubiaceae*). An orange red Ixora.

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SIANTAN HUTAN.
Randia longiflora Lam. (*Rubiaceae*).

SIBILEK.
Alsodeia echinocarpa Korth. (*Violaceae*). A shrub with mossy fruit of which the seed is used in medicine as a purgative. Compare SEBILEK.

SIBONGKOK BUKIT.
Sarcocephalus Junghuhnii Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

SIBU. (Rumput)
Oldenlandia corymbosa L. (*Rubiaceae*). A weed with small white flowers.

SIBUEH API. (Akar)
Gymnema acuminatum Wall. (*Asclepiadeae*).

SIBUEH BATU.
Limnophila villosa Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). A little herb.

SIBUEH JANTAN. (Rumput)
Hedyotis glabra Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A common weed.

SIBUEH. (Akar)
Gouania microcarpa De C. (*Rhamneae*). A climber.

SIBURU.
Gomphia Sumatrana Jack. (*Ochnaceae*). According to Jack.

SIDIN. (Akar)
Lygodium dichotomum (*Filices*). A common climbing fern.

SIAGNOS BETINA.
Parastemon urophyllum E. (*Rosaceae*). A tree.

SIBIAK. (Malacca)
Justicia sp. (*Acanthaceae*).

SIGAM.
Goniocaryum longeracemosum King. (*Olainceae*). A half scandent shrub with long hanging racemes of purplish green flowers.

SIGOH. Also SIGONIAH.
Alsodeia Kunstleriana King. (*Violaceae*). Also *Microdesmis casearifolia* (*Euphorbiaceae*). Shrubs or the colter sometimes a small tree.

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SIGRAN. (Akar)
Willughbeia firma Bl. *(Apocynaceae).*

SIGUMBONG PAYA.
Kibara coriacea Endl. *(Monimaceae).*

SIGUMBOR URAT.
Pothomorphe subpeltata Miq. (*Piperaceae*). A large leaved pepper common in the hill districts.

SIGUN.
Cryptocarya Griffithiana Wight. (*Laurineae*). A large tree.

SIGUNDOL.
Microstylis congesta Lindl. (*Orchideae*). A small ground orchid.

SIGURAI.
Webera longifolia Hook. fil. *(Rubiaceae).* A sbrub with white flowers.

SIKAP DADA.
Oxalis corniculata L. (*Geraniaceae*). A little yellow-flowered weed common in gardens.

SIKU-SIKU.
Striga lutea Lour. *(Scrophularineae)* A small herb with yellow or pink flowers growing in grass. The name is also applied to *Oldenlandia corymbosa (Rubiaceae).*

SIKU KELUANG.
Tarrietia simplicifolia Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). Lit. "Bat's elbow," on account of the winged fruits. A vast tree.

SILAM KULU.
Psychotria polycarpa Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A climbing plant common in hedges.

SILANGSANG.
Pandanus n sp. A dwarf species allied to *P. ovatus* with globose heads of fruit. It also called SINDAYEN MASING.

SILAYER. (Selangor)
Sterculia scaphigera Wall. (*Sterculiaceae*). More commonly known as KUMBANG SAMANGKO.

SILINCHA. (Johore)
Phoebe sp. *(Laurineae).*

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SILAT KAIN. (Rumput)
Centotheca lappacea Beau. (*Gramineae*). A grass the heads of which are very adhesive to cloth whence the name.

SILOKAN. (Singapore)
Oethocharis javanica Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). A seashore shrub with pink flowers.

SIMAMBA HUTAN. (Langkawi)
Glycosmis sapindoides Lindl. (*Rutaceae*).

SIMPAYAN ULAR. (Malacca)
Cupania pleuropteris Hiern. (*Sapindaceae*). A common tree

SIMPOH.
Favre gives also SIMPUH and there is a variant CHIMPOH. *Dillenia indica* L. (*Dilleniaceae*). A large tree with very large white flowers. Also *Randia anisophylla* Jack, which is also called SIMPOH GAJAH.

SIMPOH AYER.
Cleistanthus hirsutulus Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SIMPOH BUKIT.
Cryptocarya Griffithiana Wight. (*Laurineae*).

SIMPOH JANTAN. SIMPOH BUKIT. SIMPOH HUTAN.
Wormia meliosmaefolia King. (*Dilleniaceae*). A yellow flowered tree common in hill woods.

SIMPOH PAYA.
Wormia pulchella Jack. (*Dilleniaceae*).

SIMPOR. (Perak)
Dichopsis sp. (*Sapotaceae*). A Gutta-percha producing tree.

SIMINJOH. (Akar) (Pahang)
Smilax Helferi A. De C. (*Liliaceae*). A climbing shrub.

SIMMUNGKE. Also MUNGKE.
Croton argyratus Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SINDARONG.
Glochidion sericeum Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree.

SINGGA.
Antidesma cuspidatum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

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SINGGA BETINA.
Cinnamomum inera Bl. (*Laurineae*). A common wild cinnamon.

SINGGA PUTIH.
Myristica glaucescens Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*).

SININTOT. (Johore)
Evodia sp.

SINJARANG. (Akar) See also JARANG-JARANG.
Cyathula prostrata Bl. (*Amarantaceae*).

SINONIA.
Memecylon coeruleum Jack. (*Melastomaceae*). A shrub with blue flowers.

SINTENG.
Cassia tomentosa L. (*Leguminosae*). A hairy weed with yellow flowers introduced from South America.

SINTULANG.
Jackia ornata Wall. (*Rubiaceae*).

SIPET.
Vitex vestita Bl. (*Verbenaceae*).

SIPITUM. (Pahang)
Hedyotis glabra Br. (*Rubiaceae*).

SIRIH.
Betle pepper. *Piper betle* L. (*Piperaceae*). There are two cultivated varieties, SIREH MALAYU and SIRIH CHINA.

SIRIH AYER.
Piper miniatum Bl. (*Piperaceae*). A wild pepper with red spikes of fruit.

SIRIH KADOK.
Piper longum L. (*Piperaceae*). See also KADOK.

SIRI CHICHEWI. (Province Wellesley)
Scindapsus pictus Hassk. (*Aroideae*). A climbing aroid with varigated leaves like those of a pepper.

SIRIT BUDAK. (Johore)
Garcinia sp. (*Guttiferae*).

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SISIK NAGA.
Burmannia coelestis Don. (*Burmanniaceae*). Lit. "Dragon's scales." A little herb with violet urn-shaped flowers growing in grass.

SISIK NAGA. (Akar)
Desmodium heterophyllum Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A small creeping plant with pink flowers.

SISIK NAGA. (Akar)
Pellionia Duvanana N. E. Br. (*Urticaceae*). A creeping plant with green or purple variegated leaves often cultivated.

SITAKA.
Plumbago rosea L. (*Plumbagineae*). According to Favre; in Singapore it is called CHERAKA.

SITOE SOPIE.
Elaeocarpus robustus Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

SITULANG. (Pahang)
Coptosapelta Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

S'RIAN PUTIH.
Kibara coriacea Endl. (*Monimiaceae*).

SRIGALA.
Hedyotis glabra Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A common herb.

SRI KAYA.
The "Bullock's heart." *Anona squamosa* L. (*Anonaceae*).

SRI KAYA BLANDA. Also NONA BLANDA.
The "Sour-sop." *Anona muricata* L. (*Anonaceae*).

S'TANDANG. (Rumput)
Spermacoce hispida Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A little pink flowered creeping herb.

SUAPAH. (Akar)
Urceola torulosa Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

SUASA. (Rumput)
Eriocaulon sexangulare L. (*Eriocauloneae*). A herb with the flowers in white balls on the end of the peduncles, common in and near water.

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SUBANG. (Akar)
Sphenodesma pentandra Jack. (*Verbenaceae*).

SUBIDAI. (Akar)
Tylophora Wallichii Hook. fil. (*Asclepiadeae*).

SUBURUS. (Akar)
Randia rugulosa Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). A thorny climber with white flowers.

SUBURUS HITAM.
Diplospora sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree with green flowers.

SUBURUTEH. See ARA SUBURUTEH.
Ficus pisifera Wall. (*Urticaceae*).

SUBURUTEH PUTIH. (Akar)
Psychotria sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A climbing species.

SUBUTA.
Sarcocephalus subditus Korth. (*Rubiaceae*).

SUGA.
Ormosia venosa Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A tree with white flowers.

SUGAÔ PETALING.
Diplospora sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

SUGI.
Cupania pubescens Radlk. (*Sapindaceae*) in Maingay's list.

SUGI JANTAN.
Byttneria uncinata Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). (Maingay's list.) Maingay says this has dull red wood and is used for the sides of Gharries. He is the only person who has collected the plant.

SUGI-SUGI.
Gnetum Brunonianum Griff. (*Gnetaceae*). Also *Aporosa microcalyx* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SUGU-SUGU.
Macaranga javanica Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SUGUNJA.
Anadendron montanum Schott. (*Aroideae*). An aroid climbing on trees.

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SUJARONG.
Tabernaemontana peduncularis Wall. (*Apocynaceae*).

SUKAM BULAN.
Greenia Jackii Wight. (*Rubiaceae*).

SUKAM MERAH.
Aporosa microsphaera Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SUKUN.
The bread fruit. *Artocarpus incisa* L. (*Urticaceae*).

SULIMBAT.
Eugenia conglomerata Duthie. (*Myrtaceae*).

SULENGSEN. (Rumput)
Mariscus pennatus C. B. C. (*Cyperaceae*).

SULOH. (Akar)
Quisqualis indica L. (*Combretaceae*). A climber with red flowers often cultivated.

SULOH BELALANG. (Rumput)
Cyperus Iria L. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

SULOH HUTAN. (Akar)
Urceola torulosa Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

SULONG. (Akar)
Psychotria polycarpa Miq. Also *Gynochthodes sublanceolata*. Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

SULOR API JANTAN.
Loranthus pentandrus L. (*Loranthaceae*).

SULUANG MUDEH.
Eranthemum malaccense A. B. C. (*Acanthaceae*).

SULUBAT JANTAN.
Aglaia odoratissima L. (*Meliaceae*).

SULUDANG PINANG.
Peliosanthes albida Hook. fil. (*Ophiopogoneae*).

SULU KRANG.
Embelia Ribes L. (*Myrsineae*). A common woody climber with small white flowers and black berries. SULU is a long shoot and KRANG is coral.

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SULUMSAI.
Aporosa Maingayi Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SULUPUT. (Akar)
Iodes velutina King. (*Olacineae*). A climber with green flowers.

SULURO.
Webera stellata Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

SUMANG.
Quisqualis densiflora Wall. Jack is the authority for this.

SUMANGSO.
Croton argyrites Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SUMBAN PAYA.
Chloranthus officinalis Bl. (*Chloranthaceae*).

SUMBAWANG. (Johore)
Kayea ferruginea Pierre. (*Guttiferae*).

SUMBO. (Rumput)
Cyperus Haspan L. (*Cyperaceae*).

SUMBONG. See SEMBONG.

SUMBONG MERAH.
Didymocarpus crinitus Jack. (*Cyrtandraceae*).

SUMBOR.
Breynia reclinata Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SUMIN JANTAN.
Alchornea villosa Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SUMPAYAN ULAR.
Cstodes macrophyllus Benth. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SUMPELAS LIDAH KUCHING. (Sungei Ujong)
Grewia umbellata Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

SUMPUH. (Akar)
Jasminum bifarium Wall. (*Oleaceae*). The wild Jasmine.

SUMPUH BADAK.
Ophiorrhiza sp. (*Rubiaceae*)

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SUMPUH BULAN. Also SUMPUH KRING.
Aglaonema angustifolium N. E. Br. (*Aroideae*).

SUMPUH KELADA.
Hedyotis capitellata Wall. (*Rubiaceae*).

SUMPUH KRING.
Argostemma elatostemma Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

SUMPU KUHAO. (Malacca)
Clerodendron deflexum Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

SUMPUH LANDAK.
Forrestia Griffithii Clarke. (*Commelinaceae*).

SUMPUH LUMPÔ.
Ardisia odontophylla Wall. (*Myrcinia*).

SUMPUH MUNAHAN.
Cyrtandromea megaphylla Hemsl. (*Cyrtandraceae*).

SUMPU PUCHOT.
Coptosapelta Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Rubiaceae*).

SUMPU TILINGA BADAK.
Crypteronia Griffithii Clarke. (*Lythraceae*). A fairly large tree.

SUMPUH SEMUT.
Chasalia curviflora var angustifolia (*Rubiaceae*).

SUMPUH ULAT. (Akar)
Henslowia Lobbiana A. De C. (*Santalaceae*).

SUMULUT. (Akar)
Lettsomia Maingayi Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*).

SUMUNLAT. (Akar)
Lettsomia Maingayii C. B. Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*).

SUNAI LAUT. See SERENAH LAUT.
Wedelia biflora De C. (*Compositae*).

SUNARONG BETINA.
Corchorus capsularis L. (*Tiliaceae*). A herb with yellow flowers.

SUNDAL MALAM.
Polianthes tuberosa L. (*Amaryllideae*). The tuberose.

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SUNDIK. GETAH SUNDIK.
Payena Leerii Oliv. (*Sapotaceae*). A tree producing a good Gutta percha.

SUPAH. (Akar)
Hoya caudata Hook. fil. (*Apocynaceae*).

SUNGOL HUTAN. SANGAL HUTAN.
Canarium rufum A. W. Benn. (*Burseraceae*) (Maingay's list).

SUNGOL LUTONG. Also SANGGOL LUTONG.
Nephelium eriopetalum Miq. (*Sapindaceae*). A wild Rambutan with pendent spikes of flowers and fruits.

SUNG-SUNG HARUS. (Akar)
Combretum trifoliatum Vent. (*Combretaceae*). The fruits are sold in the shops as an anthelmintic.

SUNKIT.
Myristica elliptica Wall. (*Myristicaceae*). A large wild nutmeg.

SUNKO RIMAU.
Parinarium Griffithianum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*).

SUNTANG PUTIH.
Cedrela febrifuga Bl. (*Meliaceae*).

SUNTO BUKIT.
Hullettia dumosa King. (*Urticaceae*).

SUPATI.
Ixora nigricans Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A white-flowered Ixora.

SUPIDANG. (Rumput)
Mapania bancana Miq. (*Cyperaceae*). A sedge.

SUPUCHA.
Phyllochlamys spinosa Bureau. (*Urticaceae*). A compact thorny shrub.

SUPUDEH. Also SUPIDEH. See under ARA.
Ficus urophylla Wall. (*Urticaceae*).

SUPIDEH JANTAN.
Ficus alba Wall. (*Urticaceae*).

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SUPUJIT BUKIT.
Cyrtandromoea megaphylla Hemsl. (*Cyrtandraceae*). A large herb with white flowers and a red calyx.

SURAI. (Rumput)
Mariscus pennatus (*Cyperaceae*).

SURAI. (Akar) (Sungei Ujong)
Bragantia corymbosa Griff. (*Aristolochiaceae*).

SURANGKING.
Cleistanthus sp. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SURORAS. (Malacca)
Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (*Pittosporeae*).

SURUAS. SURUAS PAYA. See SERAWAS.
Fagraea racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*).

SURUMAT. (Akar)
Canthium sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

SURUNDANG. (Akar)
Anodendron montanum Wall. Also *Scindapsus Perakensis* Hook. fil. (*Aroideae*).

SURUNGKO.
Pavetta indica L. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with white flowers.

SURUNKOP.
Ryparia fasciculata King. (*Bixineae*). A small tree with flowers in slender spikes.

SURUNTING. (Akar)
Dioscorea laurifolia Wall. (*Dioscoreaceae*). One of the wild yams with spikes of green flowers.

SURUYIAN.
Breynia rhamnoides Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large shrub.

SURAT BELUKAR. (Rumput)
Mapania bancana (*Cyperaceae*).

SUSAWAT.
Vitis cinnamomea Wall. (*Ampelideae*).

SUSOR. (Rumput)
Spermacoce hispida L. (*Rubiaceae*).

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SUSOR DAUN. (Rumput)
Vernonia cinerea Bl. (*Compositae*).

SUSOR PAYA. (Akar) (Malacca)
Lecananthus erubescens Jack. (*Rubiaceae*).

SUSU. (Bunga)
Tabernamontana coronaria Br. (*Apocynaceae*). Lit. milk flower a common cultivated plant. Favre gives SUSUNG.

SUSU RIMAN.
The Sclerotium or resting stage of a fungus. *Lentinus* sp. (*Tuber regium*) of *Rumph.* (Herb. *Amboin* VI.) Used in native medicine.

SUSU PUTRI. (Akar)
Ficus sp. (*Urticaceae*).

SUSUDU BUKIT. (Akar)
Hoya diversifolia Bl. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climbing plant with pink flowers, one of the wax plants.

SUSUDU HUTAN.
Synadenium sp. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A milky succulent herb growing on rocks at Penang.

SUSUN KELAPA.
Tabernaemontana malaccensis Oliv. (*Apocynaceae*).

SUTAPO.
Aporosa Praineana King. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A large shrub.

SUTAPO BUKIT.
Antidesma velutinosum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

SUTNIBUT.
Hedyotis capitellata Wall. (*Rubiaceae*).

SUTUBAL.
Marlea nobilis C. B. A. (*Cornaceae*) Also *Fagrea racemosa* (*Loganiaceae*). Compare SETEBAL.

TABAH. (Sungei Ujong)
Timonius Jambosella Thw. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

TABAN. TABAN MERAH.
Dichopsis gutta Benth. (*Sapotaceae*). The Gutta percha.

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TABONG BUNGA.
Ixora pendula Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub with pink and white flowers.

TAH. (Kelantan)
Borassus flabelliformis L. (*Palmae*). The Palmyra palm. Compare LONTAR.

TAHI AYAM.
Lantana mixta L. (*Verbenaceae*). Also called TAHI AYAM BUSUK. The name is also applied to *Vinca rosea* and *Ageratum coryzoides* L. These are all weeds which spring up near houses and so are supposed to be connected with chicken's dung which the name means.

TAHI BABI.
Vernonia cinerea Bl. (*Compositae*). Literally Pig's dung. A common weed.

TAHI KERBAU. (Rumput)
Fimbristilis miliacea Benth. (*Cyperaceae*). "Buffaloe dung." The buffaloes eat the plant and the seeds passed often germinate.

TAJAM BALAT.
Ryparosa fasciculata King. (*Bixineae*).

TAJAM MOLEH.
Baccaurea brevipes Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree with eatable fruits.

TALAN.
Saraca triandra Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A half scandent shrub or a small tree with red flowers.

TALAN KUNYIT. (Malacca)
Saraca cauliflora Bak. (*Leguminosae*). A tree with large masses of yellow flowers, and long pink pods.

TALAN. (Rumput)
Adenosma capitatum Benth. (*Scrophularineae*)

TAMAN. (Rumput)
Cyperus pumilus Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*). A small sedge.

TAMBAK.
More usually TOMBAK which see. Tobacco.

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TAMBAK BUKIT.
Vernonia cinerea Bl. (*Compositae*).

TAMBANG SISIR.
Pimelandra Wallichii A. De C. (*Myrsineae*). A small tree.

TAMBO.
Euthremis leucocarpa (*Ochnaceae*). A little shrub with terminal spikes of pink flowers, and red or white berries.

TAMBON CHUCHUT.
Aporosa aurea Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

TAMPANG.
Artocarpus Gomeziana Wall. (*Urticaceae*). Also called TAMPANG TULONG and TAMPANG NASI and TAMPANG BURONG. A large tree with soft eatable fruits green outside and pink within.

TAMPANG BURONG.
Ficus vasculosa Wall. (*Urticaceae*). This name is also applied to *Artocarpus Gomeziana*, Wall. which is the true TAMPANG.

TAMPANG BULAT.
Artocarpus Gomeziana Wall. var *Griffithii* (*Urticaceae*).

TAMPANG MANIS. TAMPANG AMBONG.
Artocarpus Lakoocha Roxb. (*Urticaceae*).

TAMPAN PUTRI.
Eranthemum malaccense Clarke. (*Acanthaceae*). A shrub with violet flowers.

TAMPONG BESIH. Also TAMPOH BESIH.
Callicarpa longifolia Lam. (*Verbeanceae*).

TAMPONG BESIH PUTIH.
Callicarpa cana Lam. There are shrubs with violet flowers and small black or white fruits. The latter has the backs of the leaves white.

TAMPONG ARI. (Akar)
Also RUMPUT ULAR ARI. (Clifford and Swettenham). *Erycibe angulata* King. (*Convolvulaceae*). Ari is a poisonous snake. A climbing shrub.

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TAMPINAH.
Hydrocera triflora W. and A. (*Geraniaceae*). The water-balsam.

TAMPINES.
Sloetia sideroxylon Teysm. (*Urticaceae*). A well known timber. Slight variations or states of the plant are known as T. MERAH, T. KERONG, T. PUTIH, T. HITAM.

TAMPO KALIN.
Pollia sorzogonensis Endl. (*Commelinaceae*). A herb occurring in hill jungles.

TAMPO KULANG. Also GULANG and GLANG.
Leptaspis urceolata Br. (*Gramineae*). A broad leaved grass growing in jungles. Also called GETAH PUYUH.

TAMPON TULONG.
Aralidium pinnatifidum Miq. (*Araliaceae*).

TAMPOI.
Baccaurea malayana Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A well known fruit.

TAMPOI PAYA. (Johore)
Gomphia Hookeri Hook. fil. (*Ochnaceae*). A tree with red flowers.

TAMPOI TUNGA. TAMPOI TUNGNAU.
Baccaurea macrophylla Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree with brown fruits.

TAMPOI DADA.
Pyrenaria acuminata Planch. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

TAMPOI PACHAT.
Aporosa Maingayi Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

TAMPUNEH.
Artocarpus rigida Bl. (*Urticaceae*). The Monkey-jack. A big tree with an excellent fruit.

TANAK RIMAU. (Akar)
Sphenodesma pentandra Jack. (*Verbenaceae*).

TANDOK-TANDOK. (Akar)
Strophanthus dichotomus De C. (*Apocynaceae*). Lit. "Horns"

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on account of the horn-shaped fruits. A climber with curiously shaped tailed flowers purple and white. The The name is also applied to some other kinds of Apocynaceous climbers with similar fruits.

TANJONG. (Bunga)
Mimusops Elengi L. (*Sapotaceae*). A commonly planted tree.

TANTAN. (Bunga)
Amomum xanthophlebium Baker. (*Zingiberaceae*). A wild ginger the flowers of which are used in curries.

TAPAK BURONG.
Aneilema nudiflorum L. (*Commelinaceae*). Also *Mollugo stricta* L. (*Ficoideae*). Lit. "Bird's feet." Little straggling weeds common in waste ground.

TAPAK ETIE.
Floscopa scandens (*Commelinceae*). Lit. "Duck's feet." A herb with pink flowers growing in wet places.

TAPAK KERBAU.
Clerodendron villosum Bl. (*Verbenaceae*). "Buffalo's feet." A common shrub whith white flowers.

TAPAK KUDA.
Ipomea pes-caprae Roth. (*Convolvulaceae*) Lit. "Horse feet" from the shape of the leaves The Goat's foot convolvulus, a pink convolvulus common on sea coasts.

TAPAK RIMAU
Trevesia sundaica Miq. (*Araliaceae*). "Tiger's feet" A shrub; curious palmate leaves suggestiug the paw marks of a tiger

TAPAK RUSA. (Akar)
Lettsomia peguensis Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*). Lit Deer's feet.

TAPIS. (Johore)
Mesua ferrea L. (*Guttiferae*). The Ceylon Iron wood.

TARASAY MANIS.
Glochidion insulare Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A sea shore shrub.

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TARING PELANDOK.
Diospyros hirsuta var *lucida* Wall. (*Ebenaceae*). (Maingay's list).

TAROK MANIS.
More commonly CHEKOP MANIS. *Sauropus albicans* Bl. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

TARUM.
Indigo, *Indigofera tinctoria* L. (*Leguminosae*).

TARUM. (Akai)
Marsdenia tinctoria Br. (*Asclepiadeae*). A climber sometimes but seldom cultivated for indigo.

TARUMBO. (Pahang)
Marsdenia sp.

TASAI. (Malacca)
Cupania Lessertiana Camb. (*Sapindaceae*). A tree.

TASEH-TASEK.
Adenosma capitatum Benth. (*Scrophularineae*).

TAWAK.
Siderovylon ferrugineum Hook. (*Sapotaceae*). A small tree with coppery leaves common on the sea coast.

TAWAGA. (Penang)
Forrestia mollis Hassk. (*Commelinaceae*). See SETAWA.

TAWA-TAWA ANTAR. See SETAWA.
Costus speciosa L. (*Scitamineae*) A tall plant with large white flowers and red calyces. The name Tawa-Tawa is most commonly modified into Setawa and is applied to this plant and various species of *Forrestia (Commelynaceae)* The creeping stems of both being used in medicine.

TEBRAU.
A name applied to several of the larger grasses chiefly *Saccharum arundinaceum* L. *S. Ridleyi* Hook. (Pahang) and *Thysanolaena acarifera* Nees.

TE.
Thea chinensis (*Ternstroemiaceae*). The tea plant.

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TÉ (Poko)
Panax fruticosum L. (*Araliaceae*). A commonly cultivated ornamental shrub.

TÉ MACAO. (Malacca)
Scoparia dulcis (*Scrophularineae*). An introduced weed with small white flowers. Leaves used to make a medicinal tea.

TEBAN.
Variant of TABAN. *Dichopsis gutta* Benth. (*Sapotaceae*).

TEBING AGA.
Leonurus sibirius L. (*Labiatae*). A pink flowered weed sometimes cultivated by the Chinese.

TĔBU.
Sugar-cane. *Saccharum officinarum* L. (*Gramineae*).

TEBUANG B'LANG.
Myristica sp. near *polysphoerula* Hook. fil. One of the wild nutmegs.

TEJEH.
Cinnamomum mollissimum Hook. fil. (*Laurineae*). Favre gives Tēja. A wild cinnamon with downy leaves.

TELINAH KERBAU BUKIT.
Vanilla Griffithii Rchb fil. (*Orchideae*). A climbing orchid.

TELINGA TIKUS. (Akar)
Desmodium heterophyllum De C. (*Leguminosae*). Lit. mouse-ear; a little creeping plant probably so called from the shape of its leaves.

TELINGIN KRA. (Kedah)
Henslowia Lobbiana A. De C. (*Santalaceae*). "Ape ears."

TELOR BELANGKAS.
Sida carpinifolia L. (*Malvaceae*). "King-crab's eggs." Also *Maesa ramentacea* A De C. (*Myrsineae*) from the resemblance of the small round fruits to the eggs.

TELOR BUJAK. (Akar)
Ageloea vestita Hook. fil. (*Connaraceae*).

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TELOR IKAN. (Rumput)
Panicum radicans L. (*Gramineae*). A grass with a very fine panicle of small black spikelets. Literally "Fish-egg grass."

TELUTA JANTAN.
Heptapleurum venulosum Seem. (*Araliaceae*).

TEMAH. (Lankawi)
A species of *Shorea* (*Dipterocarpeae*) I have seen no flowers.

TEMAH BATU.
Pentacme Malayana King. (*Dipterocarpeae*). A straggling tree on lime-stone rocks.

TEMAGNU. (Singapore)
Glochidion superbum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A small tree common in open country.

TEMBAGA. (Rumput)
Ischaemum muticum Vahl. (*Gramineae*). One of the commonest grasses.

TEMBAGA SUASA. (Bunga)
Crinum asiaticum L. (*Amaryllideae*). "The Pinch-beck onion." A common sea-shore plant, with white flowers. The coppery sheaths of the bulb are alluded to in the native name.

TEMBATU.
Parinarium nitidum Hook. fil. (*Rosaceae*). See also MERBATU. A big tree with a good timber. Also applied to *Scortechinia Kingii* Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

TEMBUSU. Also TEMUSU.
Fagraea fragrans Roxb. (*Leguminosae*). A very common large tree giving a first class timber.

TEMBUSU JANTAN.
Polyosma mutabile Bl. (*Saxifragaceae*). A tree with good timber whence the confusion with *Fagraea fragrans* Roxb., the real TEMBUSU.

TEMBUSU PAYA.
Alstonia macrophylla Wall. (*Apocynaceae*).

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TEMIN. (Prov. Wellesley)
Balanostreblus ilicifolius Kurz. (*Urticaceae*). A thorny shrub.

TEMOHONG.
Buchanania acuminata Turcz. (*Anacardiaceae*). A tree with white flowers.

TEMPAH RAGAT. (Pahang). TEMPU RANAK. (Malacca)
Rubus moluccanus L. (*Rosaceae*). The wild raspberry.

TEMU.
A name given to many wild gingers. (*Scitamineae*).

TEMU KUNCHI.
Koempferia pandurata Rosc. A small cultivated ginger.

TEMŪ KUNYIT.
Turmeric. *Curcuma longa* L.

TEMU LAWAS.
Curcuma zedoaria Rosc. The Zedoary. A white turmeric used in curries.

TEMURUS.
Ardisia oxyphylla Wall. (*Myrsineae*). A shrub with pink flowers.

TENGAH.
Ceriops candolleana Arn. (*Rhizophoreae*). A mangrove of which the bark if extensively used for tanning and dyeing.

TENGAH HUTAN.
Ternstroemia penangiana Chois. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A tree with deep green leaves, white flowers, and very conspicuous plum-shaped red fruits which split and let the seeds which are scarlet hang out.

TENGGEH BURONG. Also S'TENGAH BURONG.
Evodia Roxburghiana Benth. *E. latifolia* De C. and other species. Shrubs or trees with corymbs of white flowers.

TENGKAWANG. (Minyak)
The fat of *Diplocnemia sebifera* Pierre. It is imported into Singapore from Borneo.

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TENGKOK BIAWAK.
Fagraea racemosa Jack. (*Loganiaceae*). Also *Allomorphia exigua* Bl. (*Melastomaceae*). Lit Lizard's neck.

TENGKOK BIAWAK HITAM. (Akar)
Ficus aurantiaca Griff. (*Urticaceae*). A climbing fig with large orange figs. Literally, the black lizard's neck.

TENOL.
Myristica laurina Hook. fil. (*Myristicaceae*). A small tree.

TENTAWAN. (Akar)
Conocephalus suareolens Bl. (*Urticaceae*). One of the water producing vines, with large leaves and balls of pinkish flowers.

TENTULANG MERAH.
Garcinia eugeniaefolia Wall. (*Guttiferae*). Contraction for TULANG-TUI ANG ?

TENTARONG. (Akar)
Lettsomia Maingayi C. B. Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*).

TEPUS.
Wild gingers, chiefly of the genus *Stenochasma* etc. (*Scitamineae*).

TEPUS DANA.
Stenochasma urceolare Griff. A large plant with the red flowers borne in heads, on the under ground portion of the stem just appearing above ground.

TEPUS KIJOI.
Alpinia Rafflesiana Wall. A pretty ginger with a terminal spike of orange and red flowers.

TEPUS MERAH.
Amomum aculeatum Roxb.

TERAP.
Artocarpus Kunstleri Hook. fil. (*Urticaceae*). A tree producing a kind of rubber used for catching birds and a bark cloth used by the Sakais.

TERATEI.
Nelumbium speciosum Willd. (*Nympheaceae*). The Lotus

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TERATEI KECHIL.
The common Water lily. *Nymphaea stellata* Wall.

TERENTANG.
Campnosperma auriculata Hook. fil. *(Anacardiaceae).* A big tree with large leaves and small green flowers. The wood though soft is good as it is of a beautiful silvery white.

TERENTANG BUKIT.
Allophyllus cobbe L. *(Sapindaceae).* A common shrub.

TERMAL.
Myristica colletiana Hook. fil. *(Myristicaceae).*

TERONG.
A name given to various species of *Solanum* (*Solanaceae*).

TERONG ASAM HUTAN. TERONG BLANDA. TERONG PURAT.
Solanum aculeatissimum Jacq. A small species very thorny with globose orange fruits.

TERONG KUMAN. (Lankawi)
Cyclea arnotti Miers. (*Menispermaceae*). A climbing plant.

TERONG MERANTI. (Kedah) TERONG PARACHICHIT.
Solanum nigrum L. A common weedy plant growing all over the world. It is eaten as a spinach.

TERONG PIPIT.
Solanum torvum Swartz also *S. verbascifolium* L. Common shrubs in waste grounds.

TERONG RAYA. Also T. BULAH and TERONG PIPIT. TERONG RIMBANG.
Solanum verbascifolium L. A shrub with white flowers.

TERONG TIKUS.
S. sarmentosum Nees. *(Solanaceae).*

TERONG-TERONG. (Akar)
Lettsomia Maingayi C. B. Clarke (*Convolvulaceae*).

TERUNTUM.
Aegiceras majus Gaertn. (*Myrsineae*). A sea-shore shrub.

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TERUTAP BATU.
Torenia polygonoides Benth. (*Scrophularineae*). A small creeper common in grass, flowers brown and white.

TERUTUS. (Rumput)
Ischoemum mutieum (*Gramineae*).

TIGA CHABANG. (Akar)
Trichosanthes Wawraei Cogn. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A wild pumpkin with trifoliate leaves.

TIGA SARI. (Rumput)
Cyperus compressus L. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge. Lit three-angled grass.

TIMAH BANGAN.
Glochidion superbum Muell. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

TIMAH-TIMAH. Contrated to TITIMAH.
Ilex cymosa (*Ilicineae*). A small tree with a very white stem flowers very small greenish white.

TIMAH-TIMAH BULAN. T. GADING.
Ilex macrophylla Wall. (*Ilicineae*).

TIMAH KETAM. (Akar)
Streptocaulon Wallichii W. and A. (*Asclepiadeae*). A very milky climber.

TIMBAH TASEK. Also TASEK-TASEK.
Adenosma coeruleum Benth. (*Scrophorlarineae*).

TIMBANG DAYONG. (Sungei Ujong)
Anthocephalus Cadamba Miq. (*Rubiaceae*).

TIMUN. Also MENTIMUN, KUTIMUN, and TIMUN-TIMUN.
Any small pumpkins (*Cucurbitaceae*) and passion-flowers (*Passifloreae*).

TIMUN CHINA.
The cucumber. *Cucumis sativus*. L.

TIMUN DENDANG.
Passiflora foetida L. Also *Modecca Singaporeana* Mast. (*Passifloreae*).

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TIMUN DENDANG LUNJUNG.
Trichosanthes celebica Cogn. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A wild pumpkin with white flowers and scarlet fruits.

TIMUN GAJAH.
Trichosanthes Wallichianum Cogn. (*Cucurbitaceae*).

TIMUN GAJAH MERAH.
Modecca singaporeana Mast. (*Passifloreae*).

TIMUN HUTAN.
Passiflora quadrangularis L. (*Passifloreae*). The grenadilla.

TIMUN PADANG.
Passiflora foetida L. (*Passifloreae*). A passion flower with small white flowers and red fruit enclosed in a viscid calyx, common in waste ground but not indigenous.

TIMUN PAYA.
Modecca singaporeana Mast. (*Passifloreae*).

TIMUN TIKUS.
Mukia sp. (*Cucurbitaceae*). A small wild pumpkin with fruits no bigger than peas.

TINGAL BALAI.
Aralidium pinnatifidum Miq. (*Araliaceae*).

TINGAO.
Leptonychia glabra Turcz. (*Sterculiaceae*). A shrub with small green flowers.

TINGAR BELUKAR.
Elaeocarpus paniculatus Wall. (*Tiliaceae*).

TIRAK.
Eurya acuminata De C. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A small tree.

TITIMAH.
Contraction for TIMAH-TIMAH. *Ilex cymosa* Bl. (*Ilicineae*).

TITIMAH BETINA. (Malacca)
Micromelum pubescens Bl. (*Rutaceae*).

TIUP-TIUP.
Adinandra dumosa Jack. (*Ternstroemiaceae*). A small tree common in secondary jungle; flowers white.

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TIYUNG.
Cycas Rumphii (*Cycadeae*) according to Favre. It is more commonly known here as PAKU LAUT.

TOI.
Leea sp. (*Ampelideae*).

TOIOH. (Singapore)
Goniocaryum longiracemosum King. (*Olacineae*). A large shrub.

TOKONG BULU.
Hedyotis vestita Br. (*Rubiaceae*). A weed with small lilac flowers.

TOL.
Coscinium fenestratum Colebr. (*Menispermaceae*). On the authority of Prof. Vaughan-Stephens. Probably a Sakai word. A large climber used in native medicine.

TOMBAK-TOMBAK. TOMBAK BUKIT.
Vernonia cinerea Bl. (*Compositae*). The name is also applied to several other composites found in waste ground. See TAMBAK.

TOMBAK-TOMBAK JANTAN.
Ageratum conyzoides L. (*Compositae*).

TONGKAT ALI. (Poko)
Grewia umbellata Roxb. (*Tiliaceae*).

TONGKAT ALI. (Rumput)
Panicum sarmentosum Roxb. (*Gramineae*). A large grass common in woods.

TONGKAT BAGINDA. (Penang)
Eurycoma longifolia Jack. (*Simaruceae*). See BIDARA PAHIT.

TONGKAT SETAU.
Clinogyne grandis Benth. (*Scitamineae*).

TONGKING. (Bunga)
Pergularia minor Andr. (*Asclepiadeae*). The well-known Tongkin Creeper.

TONGMOGU.
Cleistanthus hirsutulus Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

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TRALING.
Tarrietia simplicifolia Mast. (*Sterculiaceae*). A gigantic tree. (Maingay's list). Traling is a very good timber much in request.

TRANGNOK.
Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (*Pittosporeae*).

TUAK-TUAK. Also TAWAK.
Sideroxylon ferrugineum Hook. (*Sapotaceae*).

TUBA.
Derris elliptica Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A climber with pink flowers. The roots used a fish poison.

TUBA-TUBA. (Akar)
Derris maingayana Hook. fil. (*Leguminosae*).

TUBANG.
Chasalia curviflora Thw. (*Rubiaceae*).

TUBO.
Adinandra sp. (*Ternstroemiaceae*).

TUBO BUAH.
Cryptocarya Griffithiana Wight. (*Laurineae*).

TUBO KELOI.
Pollia sorzogonensis Endl. (*Commelinaceae*).

TUDONG RUMAN.
Clerodendron disparifolium Wall. (*Verbenaceae*).

TUGOR PONTIANAK. (Akar)
Chailletia deflexifolia Turcz. (*Chailletiaceae*).

TUI. (Buah)
Ixonanthes icosandra Jack. (*Lineae*).

TUI KARAS.
Aquilaria malaccensis Lam. (*Thymeleaceae*). See also GAHARU. This name is applied to the young plants of Gaharu.

TUKAS. (Akar)
Ventilago leiocarpa Benth. (*Rhamneae*).

TUKI. (Rumput)
Kyllinga monocephala Vahl. (*Cyperaceae*).

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TOKO TAKAL. (Akar)
Croton candatus Geisel. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A bush or climber with yellowish globular fruits.

TUKO TAKAL. (Poko)
Baccaurea wallichii Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*). A tree.

TUKUL.
Artocarpus n. sp. (*Urticaceae*). An undescribed species of *Artocarpus* with pinnate leaves common in Singapore.

TUKUS.
Caryota mitis Lour. (*Palmeae*). A common palm.

TUKUS TIKUS.
Peliosanthes albida Hook. fil. (*Ophiopogoneae*). A herb with broad leaves and white flowers found in woods.

TULANG BETINA.
Petunga sp. (*Rubiaceae*). A small tree.

TULANG BUKIT.
Derris thyrsiflora Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A scandent shrub with white flowers.

TULANG DAENG.
Millettia abupurpurea Benth. (*Leguminosae*). A big tree with deep purple flowers.

TULANG HUTAN.
Moesa ramentacea Vahl. (*Myrsineae*). A scandent shrub.

TULANG PADANG. (Akar)
Connarus gibbosus Wall. and *C. grandis* Jack. (*Connaraceae*) Climbing shrubs.

TULANG-TULANG.
Garcinia nigrolineata Planch. (*Guttiferae*). Commonly known as KANDIS.
Also *Psychotria malayana* Jack. (*Rubiaceae*). Tulang-Tulang, literally Bones, seems to refer to the wood of the plants which is white and bony. I do not however see why it is applied to the second of these, which is a small shrub.

TULO BELALANG. (Rumput)
Sporobolus diander L. (*Gramineae*). A common roadside grass.

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TULO BELANGKAS.
Oldenlandia corymbosa Heyne. (*Rubiaceae*). A common little weed.

TULOH BIJO.
Ficus globosa Bl. (*Urticaceas*). A shrub with green figs.

TULO BUJAK. (Akar)
Agelaea vestita Hook. fil. (*Connaraceae*). A scandent shrub.

TULO PUTIH.
Callicarpa lanata Benth. (*Verbenaceae*).

TULO SINTADOK. (Rumput)
Paspalum scrobiculatum L. (*Gramineae*). A very common grass. SINTADOK is a caterpillar. The name refers to the spikes, which resemble them

TUMBAH UTAN.
Hetaeria obliqua Bl. (*Orchideae*). A little ground orchid.

TUMBET KAYU.
Allophyllus cobbe Bl. (*Sapindaceae*). A common shrub.

TUMBO DAUN.
Bryophyllum calycinum Salisb. (*Arassulaceae*).

TUMBO DAUN BUKIT.
Leea sambucina Willd. (*Ampelideae*).

TUMIANG. (Akar)
Lettsomia peguensis C. B. Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*).

TUMILANG.
Aglaia odoratissima (*Meliaceae*).

TUMMU.
Didymocarpus crinitus Jack. (*Ayrtandraceae*).

TUMMU KECHIL.
D. reptans Jack. Jack is the authority for these two. I never heard the name.

TUMPANG.
Croton Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

TUMU.
Bruguiera gymnorhiza Lam. One of the mangrove trees,

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the wood used for firing, the bark for tanning.

TUMURUANG.

Maba cordata Hiern. (*Ebenaceae*).

TUMURUS.

Ardisia oxyphylla Wall. (*Myrsineae*).

TUPAI. (Poko)

Polyosma mutabilis Bl. (*Saxifragaceae*). Lit. Squirrel tree.

TUPOI. (Penang)

Zingiber spectabile Griff. (*Scitamineae*).

TURI.

Agati grandiflora Desv. (*Leguminosae*). An ornamental tree with large white or pink flowers.

TURI. (Rumput)

Clitoria cajanifolia Benth. (*Leguminosae*).

TURUBOL.

Ixora grandifolia Zoll and Mor. (*Rubiaceae*).

TURUKOP BUMI.

Cassia nodosa Ham. (*Leguminosae*).

TUTOK.

Hibiscus macrophyllus Roxb. (*Malvaceae*). A tree of which the bark is used for fibre.

TUTUBO. (Akar)

Gnetum funiculare Bl. (*Gnetaceae*).

TUTUMBA MERAH.

Emilia sonchifolia De C. (*Compositae*). The pink groundsel A common weed.

TUTUMBA is perhaps a contraction for TOMBAK-TOMBAK.

TUTUP BUMI.

Elephantopus scaber L. (*Compositae*). Lit. Cover the ground a pink flowered weed common in grass plots.

TUTUP BUMI PAYA.

Blainvillea latifolia De C. (*Compositae*). A small white flowered weed.

TUTUP BUMI RIMBAH.

Allomorphia Griffithii Hook. fil. (*Melastomaceae*). A herb in

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woods with large round leaves red beneath, and white flowers.

UBAH.

Various species of *Glochidion* (*Euphorbiaceae*). Some of which supply a first class timber.

UBAH HITAM.

Gl. desmocarpum Hook. fil.

UBAH KECHIL.

Glochidion leiostylum Hook. fil.

UBAH MERAH.

Glochidion brunneum Hook. fil. Also called UBAH PAYA.

UBAH PAYA.

Glochidion microbotrys Hook. fil. also *G. brunneum*.

UBAI-UBAI.

Pouzolzia pentandra Berm. (*Urticaceae*). A common weed.

UBAK.

Galearia phlebocarpa Br. (*Euphorbiaceae*).

UBAN KAYU. (Akar)

Cardiospermum Halicacabum L. (*Sapindaceae*). The balloon-vine. A slender climber.

UBAT.

Drug or medicine.

UBAT CHACHING.

Hedychium longicornutum Hook. fil. (*Scitamineae*). Lit. "Anthelmintic." One of the very few Epiphytic Gingers, the roots used in medicine for worms.

UBAT HALAN.

Psychotria Jackiana (*Rubiaceae*). A shrub the roots of which are used in cases of snake-bite.

UBAT RAJA.

Smilax china L. (*Liliaceae*). A well-known Chinese drug. The tubers are sold in the markets. It is called UBI RAJAH in Java.

UBI.

Any yam or tuberous root. Most are classified under their special names.

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UBI BENGGALA.
The potato (*Solanum tuberosum*). See also under KENTANG.

UBBI KAYU.
Tapioca. *Manihot utilissima (Euphorbiaceae).*

UBI NASI.
Dioscorea alata Roxb. The commonest cultivated yam.

UBI PASIR.
Dioscorea pentaphylla L. (*Dioscoreaceae*). Also UBI JABBET see under JABBET.

UJOL.
Willughbeia coriacea Wall. (*Anocynaceae*). A lofty jungle climber supplies an Indian rubber; see GETAH UJOL.

ULAN. (Akar)
Thunbergia alata Roxb. (*Acanthaceae*). Also *Ipomea cymosa* (*Convolvulaceae*) and *Aspidopterys concava (Malpighiaceae)*

ULAN BUKIT.
Lettsomia peguensis C. B. Clarke. (*Convolvulaceae*).

ULAM GAJAH.
Ipomea peltata Miq. (*Convolvulaceae*).

ULAN JANTAN. (Akar)
Erycibe Princei Hook. fil. (*Convolvulaceae*). A climber with small white flowers.

ULAN PUTIH.
Ipomea uniflora Roem. (*Convolvulaceae*). A white convolvulus.

ULAN RAJAH.
Cosmos caudatus (Compositae). Leaves used as a vegetable. A herb common around villages.

ULAM TIKUS. (Akar) (Malacca)
Mikania scandens Wahl. (*Compositae*).

ULAR. (Akar)
Freycinetia angustifolia (*Pandanaceae*). Lit. Snake climber; a common climber in the jungles.

ULAR ARI. (Rumput)
Erycibe angulata King. (*Convolvulaceae*).

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ULAS. (Kayu)

Helicteres Isora L. (*Sterculiaceae*). A shrub the fruits of which imported from India, are much used by Malays in medicine.

ULOH-ULOH.

Diplospora sp. (*Rubiaceae*).

UMBAI.

Mapania hypolytroides Benth. (*Cyperaceae*). A sedge used for making mats.

UMPAONG PUTIH.

Petunga venulosa Roxb. (*Rubiaceae*).

UMU. (Akar). (Johore)

Conocephalus scortechinii Hook. fil. (*Urticaceae*). "Purple climber," from its violet flower heads.

UNAK. Also spelt ONAK, and UNAR.

Plectocomia Griffithii (*Palmae*). A common climbing rattan more commonly known as ROTAN DAHAN.

UNAK. (Akar)

Zizyphus calophyllus Wall. (*Celastrineae*). A climber with strong short hooks.

UNCHONG. (Province Wellesley)

Hibiscus floccosus Mast. (*Malvaceae*). A tree; Hibiscus with yellow flowers with a narrow eye.

UNTING-UNTING.

Clerodendron nutans (*Verbenaceae*).

UNTING-UNTING BESAR.

Sterculia rubiginosa Jack. (*Sterculiaceae*). According to Jack.

UPAS.

Antiaris toxicaria (*Urticaceae*). Given by Favre as Malay, but rarely if ever used in the Peninsula. See IPOH.

UPAT.

Panicum radicans (*Gramineae.*)

WA-WA.

Dipodium pictum (*Orchideae*). Authority of Prof. Vaughan-Stevens. Probably a Sakai word.

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WAMPANU. (Johore)
Antidesma salicifolia Hook. fil. (*Ephorbiaceae*). A shrub with long narrow leaves.

WANGI. (Akar)
Andropogon muricatus L. (*Gramineae*). The Vetiver or Kuskus grass; literally scented root. It is a native of India and sometimes though rarely cultivated here.

WANGI. (Rumput)
Cyperus distans L. (*Cyperaceae*). A common sedge.

WARANGAN.
Variant of BERANGAN, which see.

WARINGIN.
Ficus benjamina L. (*Urticaceae*). Also BARINGIN. A large fig tree often cultivated. Probably a Javanese word.

WARU.
Variant of BARU. *Hibiscus tiliaceus* L.

YU.
Ryparia sp. (*Bixineae*).

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ADDENDA.

BALAU.

This proves to be *Parinarium oblongifolium* Hook. fil. *(Rosaceae).*

CHICHIT.

Popowia ramosissima King. *(Anonaceae).* A small tree.

GERITTA.

Turpinia pomifera De. C. *(Sapindaceae.)* A tree.

HALIYA ENGGANG. (Lankawi)

Calanthe rubens Ridl. Literally "Horn-bill's ginger." A handsome orchid; the pseudobulbs used in native medicine.

KATA KRAN.

Callicarpa arborea Roxb. (*Verbenaceae).* A tree with pink flowers.

KELIPONG.

A variant for KELUMPUNG.

LOW KAYU. (Lankawi).

Vanda gigantea Lindl. (*Orchideae*). Compare DAUN LOW.

LUMBU JAWA.

Morinda rigida Miq. (*Rubiaceae*). A climber used for bird-lime.

MARALAPIT.

Illigera appendiculata Bl. (*Combretaceae.*) A climber used in native medicine for rheumatism.

MALAS.

Parastemon urophyllum A. De. C. (*Rosaceae*). A big tree with a useful timber.

PEPARU.

Cyperus venustus Br. (*Cyperaceae*). A large and handsome sedge.

RAMBEH PADANG. (Akar)

Psychotria sarmentosa. Bl. (*Rubiaceae*).

ROTAN TUKUS.

Plecticomia Griffithii Hook. fil.

SEMANTAH.

Vitex simplicifolia. Clarke. (*Verbenaceae*). A tree.

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CORRIGENDA.

Pg.	40	line	25	*vylophylla.*	read	*xylophylla.*
„	46	„	27	*Aussaenda.*	„	*Mussaenda.*
„	93	„	2	*Saportea.*	„	*Laportea.*
„	96	„	10	*cariacea.*	„	*coriacea.*
„	„	„	29	*Dichops pustlatus*	„	*Dichopsis pustulatus.*
„	97	„	21	*Nulletia.*	„	*Millettia.*
„	98	„	4	*setusa*	„	*retusa.*
„	99	„	12	TIAP-TIAP	„	TIUP-TIUP
„	„	„	33	*Ghaesaubilla*	„	*Ghaesembilla.*
„	100	„	13	*malvacense*	„	*malaccense.*
„	„	„	30	*Acanehus ebractiatus*	„	*Acanthus ebracteatus.*
„	101	„	3	*accuella*	„	*acmella.*
„	„	„	21	*apiscarpa*	„	*apiocarpa.*
„	103	„	4	*Impaticus*	„	*Impatiens.*
„	„	„	10	*tariarius*	„	*tanarius.*
„	„	„	33	*Rancheria*	„	*Roucheria.*
„	104	„	24	JIWYT	„	JIWAT.
„	152	„	15	*canium*	„	*caninum.*
„	193	„	7	*Stnophylla*	„	*stenophylla.*
„	208	„	24	*Suffa*	„	*Luffa.*
„	249	„	29	*Olainceae*	„	*Olacineae.*

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An account of

THE CULTIVATION OF RICE IN MALACCA.

The following account of the method of rice cultivation in the territory of Malacca was written in 1893, by Inche Muhammad Ja'far, Malay Writer in the Resident Councillor's Office, at the request of Mr. E. M. Merewether, who has contributed it to this Journal.

For the translation the sole responsibility rests with me, but I am indebted for the interpretation of certain words and phrases to the kind assistance of Mr. H. T. Haughton and the author.

The Notes (except such as are enclosed in square brackets) are part of the original, but to their English renderings the same remarks apply.

C. O. BLAGDEN.

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Derihal Pkerja'an bersawah di Malaka.

Bahwa telah di-adatkan didalam negri Malaka pada tiap-tiap tahun sakali bertanam padi, maka kerap-kerap kali jatoh musim-nya itu di antara bulan Zilkáidah dengan Zilhijah; tetapi apabila handak memulai pekerja'an menanam padi itu jikalau buleh di-sukai uleh orang bersama'an dengan katika musim angin barat bertiup, karana terkadang-kadang katika itu kerap kali hujan turun, jadilah lembut tanah sawah itu dan senanglah di-bajak, lagi-pun samemang-nya 'adat bertanam padi itu salalu mahu ber-ayer di-dalam sawah itu, sepaya baik tumboh-nya padi itu; tetapi jikalau terlampau dalam ayer-nya itu neschaya matilah padi itu. Maka kerap kali di-perhatikan orang akan musim barat itu bersatujuan waktu-nya itu dengan bulan yang ka'ampat deri-pada bilangan bulan China, dan terkadang-kadang berbetulan juga dengan bulan Zilkaidah atau Zilhijah.

2. Ada pun peraturan pekerja'an bersawah pada zaman orang tua-tua itu adalah saperti tersebut di-bawah ini:—

a. Mahulah bermuafakat orang tua-tua dengan Pawang.

b. Mahulah di-tetapkan waktu-nya

c. Mahulah di-mauludkan[1] ibu beneh itu serta membakar kemenyan yang di-beri uleh pawang.

d. Mahulah di-lengkapkan segala 'alat[2] pekerja'an bersawah itu saperti tersebut di-bawah ini.

(1) Kerbau yang kuat (akan penarek bajak).

(2) Bajak dengan perkakas-nya (akan pembalekkan tanah dan rumput yang pendek).

(3) Sikat dengan perkakas-nya (akan meratakan dan

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1 *Maulud*—Suatu kitab cherita derihal Nabi Muhammad di-peranakkan di-bacha dengan ber-lagu-lagu nyanyi ramai-ramai di mesjid.

An account of the birth of the Prophet Muhammad which is intoned by a number of people in the Mosque.

2 *Alat*—Materials, appliances.

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menghaluskan kahanchuran tanah).

(4) Giling[3] dengan perkakas-nya (akan merebahkan rumput yang panjang jikalau ada menderung di-sawah yang lama-lama tinggal).

(5) Parang (akan membaiki apa-apa perkakas yang rosak katika membajak).

(6) Changkul (akan membaiki batas-batas atau tanah tinggi akan di ratakan).

(7) Tajak[4] (akan memutuskan akar-akar rumput yang panjang).

(8) Pemechut[5] (akan penhalaukan kerbau yang malas).

3.—Apabila sampailah musim-nya yang patut di-mulakan pekerja'an turun ka sawah itu dan telah safakat Pawang dengan orang tua-tua-nya, maka pada suatu hari Jema'at lapas deripada sembahyang di-dalam mesjid, maka Penghulu pun berserulah kapada sakalian orang-orang yang hathir di-situ mengatakan pada hari anu, sakian hari bulan mahulah tiap-tiap orang yang ada bersawah itu membawakan satengah chupak padi (ibu beneh) kadalam mesjid, sepaya di-bachakan maulud (katika itu di-perbuatkan, makanan, ketupat[6], lepat[7], bagi orang-orang yang membacha maulud itu).

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3 *Giling*—A roller.

4 *Tajak*—Macham parang tetapi bengkok hujong-nya dan hulu-nya di-beri bertangkai panjang lebeh kurang satengah depa.

A kind of wood cutter's knife, but curved at the end and furnished with a handle about a yard long.

5 *Pemechut*—A whip.

6 *Ketupat*—Di-rajut (anyam—to braid) dua helai puchok kalapa dan di-perbuatkan ampat penjuru, diberi berlubang kosong, di-isikan beras separoh kadalam-nya kemdian di-rebus hingga masak penohlah ia.

Two strips of cocoanut leaf are braided into a square bag, hollow inside, which is half filled with rice and then boiled so that when cooked the rice fills the bag.

7 *Lepat*—Tepong yang di-gaul dengan gula dan santan kalapa dan di-masokkan kadalam dahun pisang sabesar dua jari lebeh kurang, lalu di-lipat, maka di-kukus (arti-nya di-masokkan kadalam suatu tong nama-nya kukusan) dan di-letakkan dalam kuali yang berayer, di-jadikan api di-bawah-nya, maka masaklah ia dengan wap ayer itu sahaja.

Flour is mixed with sugar and with the expressed juice of the pulp of the cocoanut, and put into a piece of plantain leaf about two fingers long, which is then folded and the whole is steamed, that is put into a pail known

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Satelah selesai deripada maulud itu, maka masing-masing pun turunlah ka sawah (jikalau sempat pada hari itu atau esok-nya) memulakan membajak petak semaian (suatu petak yang hampir rumah-nya atau yang sudah di-biasakan tahun-tahun menyemaikan beneh di-situ). Tetapi jikalau terlalu banyak petak-petak itu, maka di-dahulukanlah membajak saparoh petak itu; maka di akhir-akhir bulan Zilhijah mahulah di-perbaiki akan petak semaian itu dengan semporna-nya didalam sapuloh hari lebeh kurang siaplah.

———:———

Derihal Menyemai atu Menabur.

4.—Adapun perbuatan menyemai itu, mula-mula di-jemurkan padi-padi beneh itu dan ibu beneh pun, tetapi di-asingkan sepaya kering, kemdian direndamkan pada suatu bekas (tong atau pasu) lama-nya dua hari dua malam baharu di-angkat dan di-tiriskan[8] serta di-hamparkan rata-rata di-atas tikar sama-sama tebal-nya, maka di-tutup-nya dengan dahun-dahun yang hidup (yang ter-lebeh baik dengan dahun pinang), maka pada tiap-tiap petang di-renjiskan ayer rata-rata di-atas beneh itu, sepaya segera kaluar (pechah) mata-nya, barangkali didalam dua malam lebeh kurang.

5.—Didalam masa merendamkan beneh-beneh itu mahula di-sediakan baik-baik akan petak semaian itu, ia itu

(1) di-bajak balik,
(2) di-sikat,
(3) di-ratakan,
(4) di-balur[9],
(5) di-dudokkan[10] tanah itu,
(6) di-baiki batas-nya,
(7) di-lechok[11] lichin-lichin.

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as *kukusan* which is placed in a large pan containing water, having a fire lighted under it so that contents of the *kukusan* are cooked by means of steam only.

8 *Tiriskan*—To strain.

9 *Balur—Fulur (?)*—Di-perbuatkan parit di-dalam petak itu jarak sadepa di-tinggikan tanah-nya sapanjang petak itu, sepaya turun ayer ka parit-nya itu.

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Maka apabila bertumbohlah mata beneh itu lalu di-bawalah kapada tempat petak semaian itu dan di-bakarkan kemanyan yang di-beri Pawang itu, serta di-renjis petak itu dengan tepong tawar[12], maka baharulah di-taburkan dahulu akan kapala beneh itu pada suatu penjuru petak semaian yang telah di-sediakan sabesar sadepa ampat persegi, kemdian baharulah di-taburkan beneh yang banyak itu pada sarata petak semaian itu (baik menabur katika petak berayer, sepaya samua-nya mata beneh itu terka'atas dan akar-nya kelak tiada panjang dan senanglah menchabut-nya) tetapi mahulah katika menyemai itu didalam masa bulan gelap, sepaya terplihera tanaman itu deripada di-makan hulat-hulat. Shahadan lepas tiga hari beneh itu tersemai naiklah menjarum[13] tumboh-nya; maka katika itu di-keringkan sakali ayer deripada petak petak itu; dan lepas tujoh hari mengekor pipit[14]; dan sampai sapuloh lima-blas hari memechah dahun; maka katika ini di-masokkan kembali ayer itu sedikit-sedikit kadalam petak semaian itu sepaya gemok batang-nya beneh itu.

Drains are made in the plot at intervals of a fathom, and the earth between them is raised throughout the length of the plot, so that the water may run into the drains.

10 *Di-dudokkan tanah itu*—Apabila selesai deripada di-bajak dan di-sikat yang bersch sakali, maka di-diamkanlah tanah itu terdudok barang dua tiga malam, sepaya sejuk, dan baiklah kelak jadi-nya beneh itu.

When one has finished ploughing and made a thoroughly clean harrowing, the soil is allowed to remain undisturbed for two or three nights, so that it may be cool and the seed may thrive.

11 *Di-lechok*—Di-sapu atau di-gosok-gosok dengan tangan, sepaya lichin.

To sweep or rub with the hands in order to make it smooth.

12 *Tepong tawar*—(1) Tepong chayer, (2) dahun ribu-ribu (melata), (3) gandarusa (pokok kechil), (4) senjuang, (5) sambar dara (rumput), (6) sipuleh (pokok kechil), (7) Sitawar (pokok kechil), dan (8) chakar bebek (pokok kechil), di-ikat serba sedikit dahun-dahun itu, maka di-chelupkan hujang-nya kadalam tepong chayer itu.

Tepong tawar consists of (1) flour mixed with water.

A bundle is made of the following leaves: (2) A creeper known as *dahun ribu-ribu*; (3) *gandarusa*, a small shrub; (4) *senjuang*; (5) *sambar dara*, a weed; (6) *sipuleh*, a small shrub; (7) *sitawar*, a small shrub and (8) *chakar bebek*, a small shrub.

The end of this bundle is dipped into the *tepong tawar*, which is then sprinkled about.

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Maka lama-nya beneh itu tersemai sa-kurang-kurang ampat puloh-ampat[16] hari chukuplah tinggi tumboh-nya itu, tetapi yang sabaik baik ûmor-nya didalam petak[17] semaian itu hingga tujoh puloh hari lebeh kurang,

6.—Maka samantara beneh itu tersemai berpindahlah membajak kapada petak-petak yang lain, lepas suatu kapada suatu saberapa banyak petak-petak itu hinggalah habis; inilah di namakan bajak bungaran[18] maka di-perbaikilah akan batas-batas itu di-pupok[19] samula dengan tanah, sepaya jangan terkaluar ayer yang didalam sawah itu dan jangan kakeringan. Satelah di-perbaiki batas-batas itu baharulah disikat di-mulai deripada petak yang mula-mula dibajak (lain deripada petak semaian) itu, karana disitu tanahnya sudah lembut dan rumput-nya sudah busok, beberapa hari sudah terendam, ia'itu saperti suatu baja juga, demikianlah di-perbuat satu-persatu-nya. Kemdian di-bajak lagi (bajak balas) sakali, dan di-sikat pun, karana sikat yang mula-mula itu memechahkan tanah sahaja, dan yang kadua kalinya itulah menghaluskan hanchur tanah itu dan mematikan rumput tetapi kabanyakkan apabila sudah di-sikat dengan pengikat besi itu di-balas lagi dengan pengikat kayu, sepaya lagi-lagi halus, dan suborlah kelak padi-nya itu lebeh baik deripada lain-lain sawah orang yang kurang rajin; karana pekerja'an bersawah itu di-kata orang "tunang harapan" (artinya akan pengisi prut). Maka pada tiap-tiap hari bekerja didalam petak-petak itu sama saperti aturan pekerja'an pada petak semaian yang tersebut didalam fasal yang kalima itu.

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13 *Menjarum*—Tumboh-nya itu saperti sabatang jarum.
The term denotes the stage when a single needle-like shoot appears.

14 *Mengekor pipit*—Berdahun dua helai.
The stage when the shoot divides into two blades.

15 *Memechah dahun*—Berdahun ampat lima helai.
When four or five blades have appeared.

16 Kurang kuat akar-nya, barangkali musim hujan lebat atau angin kendang lekas ia rebah.
The roots are not very strong and in the case of heavy rain or strong wind the seedlings are liable to be beaten down.

17 Kuat akar-nya.
At this stage the roots are strong.

18 *Bungaran*—Yang mula, permula'an.
The beginning; the first.

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Derihal Mengubah.

7.—Apabila chukuplah masa-nya beneh itu tersemai dan sawah pun sudah siap bersch akan mengubah[20] (lebeh kurang di-dalam Safar, ia'itu August), maka di-chabutlah beneh itu dan di-ikat-ikat dengan tali yang di-perbuat deripada dahun palas yang di-keringkan, sachekak[21] besarnya (di-kata sa'unting) kemdian jikalau panjang akar-nya dan dahun-nya bulehlah di-kerat sedikit-sedikit lalu di-chelupkan akar-nya itu kadalam baja (habu tulang kerbau yang sudah di-bakar dengan sekam, hangus-hangus, dan di-tumbok halus-halus dan di-ayak dan di-gaul pula dengan lumpor, ini-lah baja yang terlebeh baik bagi menanam padi, di-namakan "baja pangkal"; dan ada juga di-pakai baja itu di-taburkan sahaja, saperti tatakala handak di-ubah itu di-keratlah hujong dahun beneh itu lalu di-tanamkan, kemdian apa kala di-lihat puleh [22] nampak-nya puchok-nya itu baharulah di-taburkan baja itu pada sa-rata-rata sawah itu, tetapi ada juga tempat-tempat yang tiada sakali-kali memakai baja itu, karana tempat itu memang gemok). Kemidian di-anginkan akan dia kira-kira dua malam; satelah itu di-bawalah kadalam sawah dan ditanamkan pada tiap-tiap sa'unting itu di-pechah-pechahkan sedikit-sedikit ampat lima batang sakali di-chuchokkan, lebeh kurang jarak-jarak sajengkal, sapanjang-panjang petak itu sahingga habis; barangkali banyak petak yang akan di-ubah itu buleh-lah di-panggilkan sapuloh lima-belas kuli-kuli perampuan menulong tanamkan (di-kata orang "berkuli mengubah") dan demikian juga tatkala men-chabut beneh pun, maka upah-nya itu tiap-tiap saratus unting ampat cent.

Derihal padi yang sudah di-ubah.

8.—Satelah siap terubah sakalian beneh itu, didalam sapuloh hari lagi nampaklah puleh padi itu; dan dalam tiga puloh hari

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19 *Pupok*—Di-tambah atau di-tampal dengan lumpor.
To build up and repair an embankment with mud.

20 *Mengubah*—Tukar tempat; pindahkan bertanam.
To transplant.

21 *Chekak*—Di-pertemukan hujong telunjok dengan hujong ibu jari isi yang di-dalam-nya itu-lah *sachekak*.
The space enclosed by the thumb and the index finger, when their ends meet, is called *Chekak*.

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kaluarlah anak-nya; dan masok dua bulan merepaklah[22]; dan masok katiga bulan rata-lah[24]; maka di dalam tiga bulan satengah ŭmor-nya itu termenunglah[25]; dan masok ka'ampat bulan-nya bunting kechil[26] maka katika ini batang-nya itu baharu lima ruas, dan deripada masa padi bunting kechil itu mahulah di-rabun[27] sa-hari-hari padi itu hingga terbit buat-nya.

Maka sa-kira-kira hampir menjadi anam ruas batang-nya itu jadi-lah bunting besar; maka di-dalam ampat puloh hari lagi terbit-lah buah-nya tinjau-meninjau[28], dan dalam dua puloh hari lagi menghampar[29]; maka pada katika ini mahulah di-keringkan sakali ayer di-dalam sawah itu, sepaya segera masak-nya; dan didalam lima anam hari menghampar itu mendaporlah; kemdian sedikit hari sahaja lagi ratalah masak-nya padi itu; maka telah di-kira-kirakan lama-nya semenjak hari di-ubah itu hingga rata masak-nya itu adalah anam bula[30], lain deri-pada beberapa hari membajak dan menyemai itu, barangkali sabulan atu dua bulan, atau pun jikalau banyak-banyak petak-nya itu sampai tiga bulan baharulah selesai deripada membajak itu.

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22. *Peleh*—Gemok, subor, segar.
Great, not faded.

23. *Merepak*—Anak ber-anak lagi.
To increase and multiply.

24. *Rata*—Samalah tinggi-nya samua-nya.
The same height all over.

25. *Termenung*—Terdiamlah sahaja; tiada lagi bertambah tinggi dan merepak.
To remain just as it is, without growing taller or increasing.

26. *Bunting Kechil*—Nampak-nya gemok ruas yang di atas sakali.
Lit. "The lesser pregnancy:" the topmost joint becomes thick. [Similiarly *bunting besar* literally means the greater "pregnancy."]

27 *Rabun*—Di-asap-asap.
To fumigate.

28 *Tinjau meninjau*—Tengok menengok—terbit buah-nya sa-batang sa-batang.
The grain appearing on a stalk here and there.

29 *Menghampar*—Rata terbit buah-nya (di-kata orang tengah menghampar).
The grain appearing all over the field.

30 *Mendapur*—Masak sa-tompok sa-tompok.
Ripening in patches.

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Derihal menuai dan mengambil semangat padi.

9.—Apabila handak memulai menuai buah padi itu mahulah dengan; ithin pawang dan membakar kemenyan yang di-beri-nya itu di sawah serta di-sediakan perkakas-nya saperti yang tersebut di-bawah ini:—

(1). Bakul kechil akan tempat padi yang mula-mula di-tuai, ia itu semangat[31] padi.

(2). Jari lipan[32] akan di-letakkan di-keliling bakul kechil.

(3). Tali terap akan pengikat padi yang mula-mula di-tuai.

(4). Sabatang pendek buloh kasap kechil akan dibuboh bandera di-chachakkan dalam bakul kechil itu akan jadi tanda semangat padi yang mula-mula di-tuai.

(5). Kain puteh sedikit akan pembungkus semangat padi.

(6). Anchak[33] akan tempat meletakkan tempat bara.

(7). Tempat bara akan membakar kemenyan yang di-beri pawang.

(8). Paku, buah keras[34] akan diletak-kan didalam anchak sama-sama tempat bara.

Tatkala buah padi itu sudah masak rata, handaklah di-ambil semangat-nya dahulu, di-pileh pada sarata, petak sawah sendiri itu dimana yang terlebeh baik padi-nya itu, dan dimana yang betina-nya (rumpun-nya yang besar) dan dimana yang tujoh ruas batang-nya; maka pada rumpun yang demikian itulah mula-mula di-tuai tujoh tangkai akan menjadi semangat padi, maka di-tuai lagi satu gemal[35] akan menjadi ibu beneh pada tahun hadapan kelak.

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31 *Semangat*—The soul, good spirit.

32 *Jari lipan*—Puchok kalapa yang di-anyam saperti gambar lipan ber-jari.

A coconut frond braided into the semblance of a centipede's feet.

33 *Anchak*—Bilah-bilah buloh atau pelepah-pelepah yang di-rajut (anyam) ampat persegi terhampar dan di-beri bertali pada ka'ampat penjuru-nya dan sakalian puncha tali itu di-satukan di-tengah sepaya bulih di-gantong atau di-jenjet.

Strips of bamboo or fronds braided into an open square shape with cords attached to the four corners, the ends of the cords being joined so that it can be hung up.

34 *Paku*—A nail. *Buah Keras*, a candle nut.

35 *Gemal*—Di-dirikan jari hantu dan ibu jaripun, tetapi tiada bertemu

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Maka semangat padi itu dibungkus dengan kain puteh dan di-ikat dengan tali terap, di-perbuatkan saperti rupa budak kechil didalam bedong[36] maka di-masokkan kadalam bakul kechil itu; maka ibu beneh itu pula di-masokkan kadalam bakul lain, lalu di-asapkan kadua-nya dengan kemenyan, kemdian di-susunkanlah kadua bakul itu di-bawahlah pulang sampai karumah di-masokkanlah kadalam kepuk (tempat menyimpan padi).

10 Di belakan tiga hari (di-kata .orang "pantang tuai") baharulah buleh di-tuai atau di-potong akan padi yang lain-nya itu, tetapi di-tuai dahulu sakedar sabakul dua sahaja, maka di-jemur, di-kisar[37] dan di-kipas[38], lalu di-tumbok di-jadikan beras, maka di-masakkan nasi, lalu di-panggilkan orang di-khandurikan

11 Satelah itu di-perbuatkanlah tong akan tempat membanting[39] padi dan suatu balubur[40] akan tempat menyimpan padi sementara di-sawah itu juga; kemdian di-panggilkan lima anam orang kuli akan menyabit dan membanting padi itu; adapun waktunya berkerja itu deri pukul anam pagi hingga sebelas satengah, saberapa dapat padi yang di-banting-nya itu di-masokkan kadalam balubur itu.

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36 *Bedung*—Swaddle, to swathe.
sajarak ampat jari lebeh kurang, maka saterek-terek isi pegangan di-dalam nya itulah *sagemal.*

The middle finger and thumb are stretched out not so as to meet but with the tips about four fingers' breadth apart and the amount that can be held between them, packed as tightly as possible, is called a *gemal.*

37 *Kisar*—To veer, to turn round.

38 *Kipas*—A fan to winnow.

[*Kisar* is to winnow. *Kisaran* is an arrangement of two baskets, of which the lower is fixed while the upper one spins round and winnows the grain so that the chaff flies out. *Kipas* is a winnowing machine with an open mouth, out of which the chaff is driven by a fan turned by a handle.—C.O.B.]

39 *Membanting*—Di-ambil sabitan padi itu *sachekak besar* (di-pertemukan kadua hujong jari hantu dan kadua ibu jari pun) di-pukulkan ka tepi tong itu sepaya gugor buah padi itu masok kadalam tong, itulah *membanting padi.*

You take of the rice that has been cut with the sickle *(sabit)* a large *chekak* (as much as can be held between the ends of the thumbs and middle fingers of both hands) and beat it against the (inner) edge of the bucket so that the grain falls into the bucket: this process is called *membanting padi* [here rendered by 'threshing'].

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12 Jikalau baik jadi-nya padi itu, didalam sagantang bulehlah di-dapat buah-nya itu saratus gantang; dan pada tiap-tiap sapetak sawah itu adalah sagantang beneh-nya itu.

13.—Satelah habis di-potong padi itu baharulah di-angin[41] akan membuangkan hampa-nya, lalu di-jemurkan kering-kering, sepaya jangan berlapuk tatkala di-simpan bertahun; kemdian deripada itu di-kaluarkanlah upah kuli itu tiap-tiap sapuloh gantang dua gantang. Apabila selesai deripada itu jikalau tiada di-jualkan padi itu, di-angkatlah pulang di-masakkan kadalam kepuk. Maka barangbila handak di-makan di-ambillah sabakul-sabakul di-jemurkan, di-kisar dan di-kipas, lalu di-tumbok menjadilah beras, baharulah di-buboh sakedar-nya kadalam priok, di-basohlah, dan di-buboh ayer sakira-kira tinggelam beras itu lalu di-jerangkan ka'atas dapur sahingga masak menjadi nasi bulehlah di-makan.

14.—Adapun pekerja'an menyabit (di-potong dengan sabit) dan membanting padi saperti yang tersebut pada fasal 11 jadilah saperti adat baharu, maka yang terlebeh gemar berbuat demikian itu sakarang ini orang-orang yang tinggal di hampir bandar Malaka, sepaya segera habis pekerja'an-nya; tetapi dahulu-dahulu tiada buleh demikian, hingga sakarang pun orang-orang yang tinggal di sebelah darat-darat Malaka itu suka mengetam padi-nya dengan di-tuai sagemal-sagemal di-masokkan ka-dalam bakul (jikalau di-kulikan, upah-nya itu sapuloh satu) beberapa hari baharulah habis, maka pekerja'an yang demikian itu kunun berkat[42], tiada terperanjat semangat padi; dan ada juga satengah-nya orang yang perchaya saperti yang tersebut itu, berkata, "semenjak sudah jadi adat membanting padi itu banyaklah susut buah padi itu deripada tahun yang duhulu-dahulu katika biasa dengan di-tuai itu."

15.—Barang siapa yang bersawah lebar, jika tiada terdayakan uleh sendiri-nya bekerja menanam padi itu, maka kerap kali di-berikan-nya kapada orang lain mengerjakan sawah-nya itu dengan perjanjian berbahagi dua (sama-sama kena belanja

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41 *Di-angin*—To ventilate.

[This is the literal sense of the word: it seems to be used here for *kirai*, to winnow with a winnowing fan.—C. O. B.]

42 *Berkat*—Blessed, to bless.

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menyewa kerbau dan sama-sama kena di-atas sabarang belanja didalam hal bertanam padi itu) atau berbahagi tiga (umpama-nya, tuan-nya mengaluarkan sabarang a|a belanja-nya dan orang yang bekerja itu buleh mendapat sapertiga; atau orang yang bekerja itu, buleh mengaluarkan sabarang belanja itu, maka tuan-nya buleh mendapat sapertiga sahaja) atau pun di-sewakan-nya sahaja, sa'umpama sawah-nya itu lazim buleh naik sakoyan padi-nya tahun-tahun, maka sewa-nya itu bulehlah di-dapat-nya lebeh kurang dua-ratus gantang padi.

16 Sabarang orang yang bersawa yang tiada memperbuat saperti aturan yang tersebut didalam fasal 9 dan 10 itu, maka jadilah saperti tiada ia memakai sakalian pantang[43] berladang padi karana jikalar tiada di-bawahkan sagala tertib-nya[44] itu tentulah kachewa[45] kasudahan-nya dan sia-sia sahaja pekerja'an-nya dengan tiada semporna akan hajat-nya itu, karana sakalian aturan dan pantang itu guna-nya, sepaya menjauhkan dan melindungkan deri-pada sakalian musoh padi itu, saperti benah[46], tikus, dan babi, atau sabagai-nya.

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43 *Pantang*—A prohibition.

44 *Tertib*—Disposition [i. e. arrangement, order: the same as *aturan*]. C. O. B.

45 *Kachewa*—To miss, to fail.

46 *Benah*—A worm or grub, maggot or small grasshopper.

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An Account of

The Cultivation of Rice in Malacca.

It is the established custom in Malacca territory to plant rice once a year and the season for doing so generally falls about the month of Zilkaidah or Zilhijah*. In starting planting operations, however, the object is if possible to coincide with the season when the West wind blows, because at that time there are frequent rains and accordingly the earth of the rice-field becomes soft and easy to plough. Moreover in planting rice it is an invariable rule that there must be water in the field, in order that the rice may sprout properly; though on the other hand if there is too great a depth of water the rice is sure to die. It has also been observed that as a rule the season of the West wind coincides with the fourth month† of the Chinese calendar, and sometimes also with the month of Zilkaidah or Zilhijah.

2.—In olden time the order of planting operations was as follows:—First the elders had to hold a consultation with the Pawang; then the date was fixed; then *Maulud* prayers were read over the "mother seed" and benzoin, supplied by the pawang; was burned; then all the requisites for rice planting were got ready, viz:—

(1) A strong buffalo (to pull the plough);

(2) A plough with its appurtenances (to turn over the earth and the short weeds);

(3) A harrow with its appurtenances (to level and break up small the clods of earth left by the plough);

[*In 1893 these months extended from the 17th May to the 14th July. C. O. B.]

[†In 1893 from the 16th May to the 13th June.—C. O. B.]

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(4) A roller with its appurtenances (to knock down the long weeds, such as sedges, in fields that have lain fallow for a long while);

(5) A wood cutter's knife to mend any of the implements that may get out of order at the time of ploughing;

(6) A hoe to repair the embankments and level the higher ground.

(7) A scythe to cut the long weeds;

(8) And a whip to urge the buffalo on if he is lazy.

3.—When the proper season has arrived for beginning the work of planting and the elders have come to an agreement with the Pawang, then on some Friday after the service in the Mosque the Penghulu addresses all the people there present, saying that on such a day of the month, every one who is to take part in rice-cultivation must bring to the Mosque half a quart of grain (for "mother seed") in order that that *Maulud* prayers may be read over it. (At that time *Ketupats* and *Lepats* are prepared for the men who are to read those prayers).

When the *Maulud* prayers are over, every man goes down to the rice-field, if possible on the same day or the next one, in order to begin ploughing the nursery plot, that is the plot which is near his house or in which he has been in the habit of sowing the seed every year.

But if a man has a great number of plots, he will begin by ploughing half of them and then at the end of the month of Zilhijah he must diligently prepare the nursery plot, so as to be ready in about ten days' time.

Of Sowing.

4.—Before sowing one must first of all lay out the grain, both the seed-grain and the "mother-seed," each separately, to dry. It must then be soaked in a vessel (a bucket or pot) for two days and two nights, after which it is taken out, strained and spread quite evenly on a mat with fresh leaves (areca-nut fronds are best) and every afternoon one must sprinkle water on it, in order that the germ may quickly break through, which will happen probably in two days' time or thereabouts.

5.—While the seed is soaking, the nursery plot must b-

carefully prepared: that is to say, it must be ploughed ove; again, harrowed, levelled, ditched, and the soil allowed to settler the embankments must be mended and the surface made smooth. When the germs have sprouted the seed is taken to the nursery plot. Benzoin supplied by the Rawang is burnt and the plot sprinkled with *tepong tawar*. Then a beginning is made by sowing the "chief of the seed" [*i.q.* "mother-seed"] in one corner of the nursery, prepared for the purpose and about two yards square; afterwards the rest of the seed is sown all over the plot. It is well to sow when the plot contains plenty of water, so that all the germs of the seed may be uppermost and the roots may not grow long but may be pulled up easily. The time for sowing must be during the dark half of the month, so that the seedlings may be preserved from being eaten by insects.

Three days after the seed is sown the young shoots begin to rise like needles and at that time all the water should be drawn off the plot; after seven days they are likened to a sparrow's tail, and about the tenth or fifteenth day they break out into blades. At that period the water is again let into the plot, little by little, in order that the stalks of the seedlings may grow thick.

The seedlings have to remain in the nursery for at least forty or forty-four days from the time of sowing, before they are sufficiently grown: it is best to let them remain till they are about seventy days old.

6.—While the seedlings are in the nursery, the other plots are being ploughed, one after another: and this is called the first ploughing. Then the embankments are mended and reformed with earth, so that the water in the field may not escape and leave it dry. After the embankments have been mended the harrowing begins: a start is made with the plot that was first ploughed (other than the nursery plot) for there the earth will have become soft and the weeds being rotten after many days of soaking in the water will form a sort of manure. Each plot is so dealt with in its turn. Then all have to be ploughed once more which is called the second ploughing) and harrowed again; for the first harrowing merely breaks up the clods of earth and a second is required to reduce them to a fine state and to kill the weeds. Most people, having first used an iron harrow, use a

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wooden one for the second harrowing in order that the earth may be broken up quite fine. Their rice is sure to thrive better than that of people who are less careful: for in rice-planting, as the saying goes there is "the plighted hope of good that is to come," in the way of bodily sustenance I mean. So day by day the different plots are treated in the way that has been described in connection with the nursery plot in paragraph 5 above.

Of Planting.

7.—When the seedling rice has been in the nursery long enough and the fields are clean and ready for planting (which will be about the month of Safar or August) the seedings are pulled up and tied together with strips of dried *palas* leaves into bundles of the size known as *sachekak*. If the roots and blades are long, the ends can be clipped a little, and the roots are then steeped in manure. This manure is made of buffalo bones burnt with chaff till they are thoroughly calcined, and then pounded fine, passed through a sieve and mixed with mud: that is the best kind of manure for rice-planting and is known as stock "manure." (It can also be applied by merely scattering it in the fields. In that case, after cutting off the ends of the blades, the seedlings are planted and afterwards, when they are green again and appear to be thriving, the manure is scattered over the whole field. There are some places too where no manure at all is used, because of the perennial richness of the soil.)

Afterwards the seedlings are allowed to remain exposed to the air for about two nights and then taken to the field to be planted. The bundles are broken up and bunches of four or five plants together are planted at intervals of a span all over the different plots till all are filled up. If there are very many plots, ten or fifteen female labourers can be engaged to assist in planting, and likewise in pulling up the seedlings, at a wage of four cents for every hundred bundles.

Of the Rice after it has been Transplanted.

8.—Ten days after the young rice has been transplanted it recovers its fresh green colour; in thirty days the young shoots come out; in the second month it increases more and more, and

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in the third it becomes even all over. After three months and a half its growth is stayed and in the fourth month it is styled *bunting kechil.*

At that stage the stalk has only five joints, and from that period it must be fumigated daily till the grain appears.

About the time when the stalk has six joints, it is called *bunting besar;* in forty days more the grain is visible here and there, and twenty days later it spreads everywhere. At this time all the water in the field must be drawn off so that the grain may ripen quickly. After five or six days it ripens in patches and a few days later the rice is altogether ripe.

From the time of transplanting to the time when it is ripe is reckoned six months, not counting the days spent in ploughing and in growing it in the nursery, which may be a month or two, or even (if there are many plots) as much as three months to the end of the ploughing.

Of Reaping and Taking the Soul of the Rice.

9.—When one wishes to begin reaping the grain one must first have the Pawang's permission, and burn benzoin supplied by him in the field.

The following implements must also be got ready, viz.

(1) A small basket to hold the rice cut first known as the "Soul of the Rice."

(2) A *jari lipan* to put round the small basket:

(3) A string of *terap* bark to tie up the rice that is cut first.

(4) A small stem of bamboo, of the variety known as *buloh kasap*, with a flag attached, which is to be planted in the small basket as a sign of the "soul of the rice" that has been cut first;

(5) A small white cloth to wrap up the "soul of the rice";

(6) An *anchak* to hold the brasier;

(7) A brasier, in which to burn the incense provided by the Pawang;

(8) A nail and a kind of nut, known as *buah keras*, to be put into the *anchak* together with the brasier.

When the rice is ripe all over, one must first take the "Soul" out of all the plots of one's field. You choose the spot

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where the rice is best and where it is "female" (that is to say where the bunch of stalks is big) and where there are seven joints in the stalk. You begin with a bunch of this kind and clip seven stems to be the "soul of the rice"; and then you clip yet another handful to be the "mother seed" for the following year. The "Soul" is wrapped in a white cloth tied with a cord of *terap* bark and made into the shape of a little child in swaddling clothes, and put into the small basket. The "mother seed" is put into another basket and both are fumigated with benzoin and then the two baskets are piled the one on the other and taken home and put into the *kepuk* (the receptacle in which rice is stored).

10.—One must wait three days (called the *pantang tuai)* before one may clip or cut any more of the rice. At first only one or two basketfuls of rice are cut: the rice is dried in the sun, winnowed in a winnowing basket and cleaned in a fanning machine, pounded to free it from the husk so that it becomes *bĕras* and then boiled so that it becomes *nasi*, and people are invited to feast on it.

11.—Then a bucket is made for the purpose of threshing the rest of the rice, and a granary built to keep it in while it remains in the field, and five or six labourers are engaged to reap and thresh it. Their hours of working are from 6 to 11.30 a.m. and all the rice they thresh they put into the granary.

12.—If the crop is a good one, a gallon of seed will produce a hundred fold. Each plot in a field takes about a gallon of seed.

13.—When the rice has all been ent, it is winnowed in order to get rid of the chaff and then laid out in the sun till quite dry so that it may not get mouldy if kept for a year.

Then the wages of the labourers are taken out of it at the rate of two gallons out of every ten. When that is settled, if the rice is not to be sold, it is taken home and put into the rice-chest.

Whenever you want to eat of it, you take out a basketful at a time and dry it in the sun. Then you turn it in the winnowing basket and clean it in the fanning machine, pound it to convert it into *beras* (husked rice) and put a sufficiency of it in a pot and wash it. Enough water is then poured over it to cover it and it

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is put on the kitchen fire till it is boiled and becomes *nasi*, when it can be eaten.

14.—The custom of reaping with a sickle and threshing the rice as described in paragraph 11 is a modern method and is at present mainly practised by the people living in the neighbourhood of the town of Malacca, in order to get the work done quickly; but in olden times it was not allowed and even to this day, the people who live in the inland parts of the territory of Malacca prefer to clip their rice with a *tuai*, and put it into their baskets a handful at a time [*i. e.* without threshing it]. (If labourers are employed to do this, their wage is one tenth of the rice cut). It takes ever so many days to get the work done, but the idea is that this method is the pious one, the "soul of the rice" not being disturbed thereby. A good part of the people hold this belief and assert that since the custom of threshing the rice has been introduced, the crops have been much less abundant than in years of olden time when it was the custom to use the *tuai* only.

15.—If a man has broad fields so that he is unable to plant them all by his own labour, he will often allow another to work them on an agreement, either of equal division of the produce (each bearing an equal share of the hire of a buffalo and all other expenses incidental to rice-planting) or of three-fold division (that is, for example, the owner bears all expenses, in which case the man who does the work can get a third of the produce; or the latter bears all expenses, in which case the owner only gets a third of the produce). Or again, the land can be let: for instance a field which ordinarily produces a *Koyan** of rice a year will fetch a rent of about two hundred gallons, more or less.

16.—Every cultivator who does not act in accordance with the ordinance laid down in paragraphs 9 and 10 above will be in the same case as if he disregarded all the prohibitions laid down in connection with planting. If a man does not carry out this procedure he is sure to fail in the end; his labour will be in vain and will not fulfil his desires, for the virtue of all

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these ordinances and prohibitions lies in the fact that they protect the rice and drive away all its enemies, such as grubs, rats, swine and the like..

[*A *Koyan*, as a measure of weight, contains 40 *pikuls* = 5333⅓ lbs. Rather over 20 gallons *(gantang)* of rice *(padi)* go to a *pikul*.

The term *Koyan* is also used as a measure of capacity, in which sense it contain 800 *gantangs*.

The term *gantang* has been rendered here by "gallon" of which it is at present the legal equivalent, but the native *gantang* had a standard varying according ta locality.

C. O. B.]

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

Protective Charm

If a child has to be taken out late in the afternoon so that it will probably be out at nightfall it is usual among Malays in Malacca to put on the top of its head and just under and behind the two ear-lobes a little red betel-juice, to ward off evil spirits.

With this custom cf. Crooke, "An Introduction to the Popular Religion and Folklore of Northern India," p. 201. "Colours are scarers of evil spirits. They particularly dread "yellow, black, red and white. . . The parting of the bride's hair "is stained with vermilion, though here, perhaps, the practice is "based on the symbolical belief in the blood covenant," and ibid p. 197, where betel is mentioned as a scarer of evil spirits.

It would be interesting to learn whether this charm is used in other parts of the Peninsula?

Earthquakes.

According to some Malays the earth rests between the hours of a gigantic bull; when he shakes himself, either through lassitude or for some other reason, the result is an earthquake.

Cf. Crooke, op cit. p. 19. "The common explanation of these "occurrences in India is that Vishnu in his Varáha or boar in-"carnation is changing the burden of the world from one tusk "to another. By another account this is done by the great bull "or elephant which supports the world."

The South.

Crooke, op cit. p. 219, states "The South is the realm of death, "and no one will sleep or have their house door opening toward "that ill-omened quarter of the sky."

Compare with this the following extract from a Malay treatise on these matters:

Bermula jika pintu rumah mengadap ka-mashrik baik,

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alamat beruleh anak chuchu banyak lagi sentosa: jika mengadap ka-utara baik alamat beruleh mas perak lagi semperna: jika mengadap ka-maghrib bertambah-tambah alamat baik atau orang alim datang kapada-nya lagi salamat; jika mengadap ka-selatan malang pada barang kerja-nya; tiada semperna maksud-nya.

Names of Months.

In the inland villages of Malacca the names of the Muhammadan months are as follows:—

1. Bulan Muharram
2. „ Safar
3. „ Sulong Maulud
4. „ Pădûa (or Sengah) Maulud
5. „ Pĕrûga (or Alang) Maulud
6. „ Bongsu Maulud
7. „ Aruah
8. „ Khenduri
9. „ Puasa
10. „ Raya
11. „ Berapit
12. „ Haji

but for the 7th month Rŭjah is the more general name and Sha'aban is perhaps more commonly used for the 8th.

Are the above terms usual in other districts?

Benzoin.

Mr. Groeneveldt in the Appendix to his "Notes on the Malay Archipelago and Malacca," (Essays relating to Indo-China, series II. vol I. p. 261) remarks under this head:

BENZOIN, *gold and silver incense.* It is described as follows in the "Tung Hsi Yang K'a u" Book 3 p. 23: "Inside this in-"cense are white spots as clods of white wax; the best sort has "much of this white, and the inferior sorts but little. When "burnt it is very fragrant." We think this description cannot but apply to the gum benzoin.

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Mr. Groeneveldt does not point out that the name given to it in the Chinese text affords a strong corroboration to this identification. It may be questioned indeed whether the Chinese nomenclator meant the words here rendered *gold* and *silver* to be read phonetically, or whether he himself assumed this ingenious transcription to be a true etymological rendering of the Malay name, which is *Kemenyan*. Either way, the Chinese name* is phonetically near enough to the Malay name to make it certain that benzoin is meant.

* Cant.—Kem ngen.
Hak.—Kim ngyin.
Hok.—Kim gun.
Hail.—Kium ngien.

Batara Guru.

In a Mayang Invocation published in the *Selangor Journal* of the 7th Sept., 1894, the following interesting passage occurs:

السلام عليكم كو نق كونجغ درفد نينق كو يغبرنام فترا كورو كورو اوال مولا
مجادي دان جادين ابت دغن جسد جادي

"H. C." translates this:

"Peace be unto thee! I am about to remove from thee, my Grandsire, who art styled Pĕtĕra Gûru, the original teacher, who art from the beginning, and who art incarnate from thy birth."

I am inclined to read the adverbial Arabic اول with the following word مول rather than with the preceding word كورو This, however, does not alter the general sense of the passage beyond bringing out more clearly the fact that "Guru" is used as a proper name.

In the *Selangor Journal* of the 22nd February, 1895, the following passage occurs in an article on the invocation of the Padi Spirits, over the signature of "W. S."

"When the jungle is first cleared for the forming of a "new Padi swamp, importance is attached to the invocation of "certain mythical personages who may have probably been the

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"deities of the Malay in the pre-Mohammedan epoch. These "the Pawang should invoke by name as follows:

"'Toh Mentala Guru!
"'Sarajah (? Si Raja) Guru!
"'Gempitar A'lam!
"'Sarajah (? Si Raja) Malek!'

"All that I can find out about Toh Mentala (here called Toh "Petala Guru) is that he was the all-powerful Spirit who took "the place of Allah before the advent of Mohammedanism; a "spirit so powerful that he could restore the dead to life and to "whom all prayers were addressd. This name is said to be still "preserved among the geniune Orang Laut. ..... The old "customs are fast dying out, and very few Malays I have met "now know the names of the four deities (or demons) given "above."

A note is appended to the word: "Toh Mentala guru:" "These four titles are said to refer to four different deities but "I see no reason why the next two should not be merely epi-"thets of Toh Mentala."

"Batara Guru," or "Sang-yang Guru" is the name by which Siva is known to his worshippers who constitute the vast majority of the Balinese, and who probably constituted the bulk of the old Javanese. About his identity with the "Pĕtĕra Guru" of the Mayong invocation, and with the "Petala Guru" or "Mentala Guru" of the Pawang's appeal, there can be very little doubt. I would suggest the following version of the latter:

"To' Batara Guru!
"Sang-raja Guru!
"Gĕmpitar alam!
"Sang-raja malik!

The four lines refer to the same deity; "Malik" being merely the Arabic for "King" and not a proper name.

Malay theatrical performances and dances owe so much to Javanese influence that it would be dangerous to infer from a Mayong invocation that Batara Guru was necessarily known to the pre-Mohammedan Malays. Nevertheless it is possible enough

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that they were of the same religion as their neighbours the Javanese. The formula uttered by the Pawang goes far to show this; and I concur with Mr. Skeat in expressing a hope that something will be done to rescue these fragments of old Malay folklore from the destruction with which they are threatened.

Batara Guru plays a considerable part in Malay literature, but as that literature is so often merely translated from the Javanese, no conclusion can safely be drawn from it regarding the ancient religion of the country. In the Hikayat Sang Samba (the Malay version of the Bhaumakavya) Batara Guru appears as a supreme God with Brahma and Vishnu as subordinate deities. It is Batara Guru who alone has the water of life (ayer utama (atama) jiwa) which brings the slaughtered heroes to life. This attribute corresponds closely with the account of "Mentala Guru" given by the pawang to Mr. Skeat.

The following pantuns given me by a comparatively illiterate Malay are of some interest in connection with this question of Batara Guru. I give the text as I received it, but it bears signs of being corrupt in parts:

Ambil golok kupas kelapa,
  Pĕrah santan ambil pati;
Naik ka gunong pĕrgi bertapa
  Menghadap Bĕrahmana, maharaja Sakti.

Pĕrah santan ambil pati
  Kasih makan Dato' Pĕnghulu;
Bĕrapa di tanya ta-biar bĕrmimpi
  Kapada Bĕrahmana Sang Raja Guru!

Bersanding di gĕtâ Raja Mĕlayu
  Bĕrukir bunga tampok pĕrada
Berkata uleh Sang Raja Guru
  "Galoh mĕnjĕlma di manjapada!"

The story goes on to relate how the Galoh (princess) whose name is given as Galoh Chandra Kirana is transformed by Batara Kala into a man and how her betrothed, Panji Misa Kĕlana wanders distractedly in search of her with the poor consolation.

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Raut raut daun kĕlapa
Hĕndak dibuat lidi pĕnyapu;
Tujoh tahun sudah bertapa,
Kĕmŭdian chari buleh bĕrtĕmu.

Ultimately the lovers are reunited. The references in these pantuns will easily be understood by those acquainted with the leading incidents in the "Panji Cyclus" of tales–(v. Essays relating to Indo-China, Second Series, Vol. ii. p. 40) It is noteworthy however that Batara Guru is identified in the pantuns with "Berhmana." "Brahma" is usually "Bĕrma" or "Bĕrma Sakti;" and the author of the pantun appears to have been a comparatively modern Malay who attempted to improve on the old legend which did not explicitly state who Batara Guru was.

Another point of interest is the expression "Batara" or "Sang-yang" which is prefixed to "Guru." "Yang," of course, is not "yang," who,—but "Yang," a deity (compare Sembahyang, ka-yang-an.) "Sang-yang" is never (in Malay literature, so far as I am acquainted with it) applied to any demi-god or inferior deity. Thus we have "Sang-yang Guru," "Sang-yang Bisnu," but never "Sangyang Hanuman," or "Sang-yang Dermadewa." These inferior divinities are merely "Sang," (e. g. Sang Dermadewa, Sang Samba, Sang Sri Hanuman)—a honorific also applied to mortals, *e. g.*, Sang Sapurba, Sang Ranjuna Tapa; and even to animals in fables, *e.g.*, Sang Kanchil, Sang Tikus. The expression "Batara" is also limited to the greater Hindu divinities (except when used as a royal title), *e. g.*, Batara Guru, Batara Kala, Batara Indra, Batara Bisnu, etc. Thus the expressions "Sang-yang" and "Batara, are fairly coincident in their application. But there are a few deities of whom the honorific "Sang-yang" is used but not "Batara," *e. g.*, "Sang-yang Tunggal," the only God, "Sang-yang Sokma," etc. Thus "Batara" would seem to be limited in use to the actual names of Hindu deities as distinct from epithets describing those deities. "Batara Guru" would seem to be an exception—the only one—to this rule and to point to the fact the original meaning of "Guru" had been lost sight of and that the expression had come to be regarded only as a proper name.

In the "Sila-silah Raja-raja di tanah Jawa" (v. Indo-China

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Essays, Series II, vol. ii. p. 20) an extraordinary genealogy is given representing Adam as the father of Seth, Seth of "Nûrchaya," Nûrchaya of Sang-yang Wĕnang Sang-yang Wĕnang of Sang-yang Tunggal, Sang-yang Tunggal of Guru, and Guru of Sangyang Sambu, Bĕrahma, Mahadewa, Bisnu, and Dewi Sĕri It is impossible to do much with this genealogy except to notice that "Guru" is treated as distinct from the "Mahadewa," another name for Siva. Thus Guru is represented as the father of the Hindu Trinity, and also of Sambu (whom I cannot identify) and Sĕri, who is the Hindu Sri, the goddess of grain and therefore a deity of immense importance to the old Javanese and Malays' "Sri" is the goddess invoked in another invocation in the *Selangor Journal* article of the 22nd February, 1895; where the Pawang addresses the padi:

"Lagi di dalam Shurga
"Bernama buah khaldi (?)
"Sampai ka-dunya bernama
"Buah Sĕri, tĕnyang Sĕri."

"Jangan rosak jangan binasakau
"Buah Sĕri, tĕnyang Sĕri."

To this passage Mr. Skeat adds a note: "The Sĕri fruit "may mean the blessed fruit (in the ordinary sense of Sĕri or Sri) "and be given as a euphonious title to padi, but it reminds one "strangely of 'Ceres,' the goddess of grain."

R. J. W.

Calanthe vestita Lindl. in Selangor.

This well-known and popular orchid has rather a remarkable distribution, being found in Tenasserim and Borneo, and it might well be expected to occur somewhere in the intermediate region, especially in limestone districts. It does not occur, so far as is known in the Lankawi islands, where it might have been expected, being replaced there by the pretty *C. rubens* Ridl., but I found a single plant in a crevice in a tree on the top of the limestone rocks at the Kuala Lumpur caves (Gua batu). It was in perfect flower in December, and was a very fine form. The upper part of these rocks is in many places quite inaccessible, and indeed it is in but few places one can get

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to the top. The flora there is very different from anything we have even at the lower part of the cliffs, and in many respects is similar to that of the limestone rocks of the Lankawi islands.

In recording this discovery of a connecting link between two regions so far apart as Tenasserim and Borneo, I may mention another, *viz.* that of *Dendrobium heterocarpum* Wall, (*D aureum* Lindl.) which was known to occur in India (Nepal, Assam, Malabar and Ceylon), in Java, and the Philippine islands, and which has recently been found by Mr. A. B. Stephens in Perak, on the Thaiping hills.

H. N. R.

Boriah.

In part II. of Clifford and Swettenham's Malay-English Dictionary, under the head of BORIAH, I find *Boriah*, بوريه A topical song. *Bâcha boriah* باچ بوريه To sing a topical song.

No derivation of the word is given. The use of the word is chiefly confined to the pantomimes or mimic plays which are acted by Malays in Penang Town during the month of Muharam. It is of Persian origin, according to Forbes, and means a "mat" in Hindustani. The following account of the word which I have received from an Indian in Penang will throw some light on the subject, as I believe, fanciful derivations of the word have been suggested.

"The plain meaning of the word Boriah in the Hindustani "and Deccan language is a place of prayer (praying carpet), and "in Malay they call it *Tikar* (a mat). Formerly in the year 1845, "the 21st Regiment was transferred from Madras to Penang. The "Muhammedans of the Regiment used to be given ten days' leave "in the month of Muharram for the purpose of mourning for "the grandsons of the prophet. These military men used to "form parties and sing songs of mourning. For instance, "representing four persons, Nanak Shah, Jogi Majnun, Balva "Ghaghri, and Boria, they used to dress up in clothes made of "mats and mourn for Husain, and used to recite the following "piece of poetry—

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"Boria the best of its kind;
"Boria everywhere in the world;
"Boria the beautiful (was) seen;
"Sacred and pure Boria.

"In the countries of Madras
"The Boria is made of grass;
"Fences are made with bamboo;
"Boria is green in colour. etc., etc.

"But in Penang the name of Boria is from the 21st "Regiment, and has become celebrated. Now-a-days the "Malays have given their own different names to it, but they "call all of them Boria for the purpose of asking charity for "them. In Madras wherever the Regiment is the Boria play "is performed."

H. T. Haughton.

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